The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO EVENING.

Fair evening—tho' the poets' harp have rung
Its sweetest notes, whilst of thy charms they sung;
Yet would I twine a simple wreath for thee,
Even while thy charms like watery haze o'er me;
The glowing clouds of sunset brightly lie
In mingled beauty on the soft blue sky;
Varying to shades of still encreasing light,
And ev'ry tint more beautifully bright;
Till Heaven—and air—and even earth below,
In the rich flush of sinking daylight glow.
The placid waters in calm slumbers lie,
Reflecting ev'ry change of the bright sky;
Whilst pictured there upon their glassy breast,
The inverted landscape lies in peaceful rest—
Save when some lagging sail or ripping bear,
Seems lightly o'er the glowing wave to float,
Breaking the sleepy stillness of the scene,
Awhile the oars, then flash with dazzling gleam.
Slowly the gaudy tints of daylight fade,
And twilight comes ecrubed in sombre shade;
Her veil of thin gray mists she lightly spreads,
And o'er all nature softened beauty sheds.
Along the horizon's verge still brightly shine
The sunset glow, and strongly mark the line,
Of the far distant landscape as it lies,
In bold relief against the golden skies.
Latest thou nature! has she sweeter power,
Than that which fills thy soul at evening hour!
Art is the chosen wishing time of love,
The hour when holy thoughts arise above:
When as we cast the admiring gaze abroad,
We look thro' nature up to nature's God:
Exclaiming—if so lovely is this earth,
What then is he who gave such beauty birth

F. M. L.

BY-GONE DAYS.

TUNE—"*Auld Lang Syne.*"

What friendship did between us dwell—
What rapture waked thy lays,
How oft my heart is fain to tell
Of by-gone days.
For by-gone days my lass,
For by-gone days,
I'll take a kind, a friendly glass,
For by-gone days.

How often in my youthful years,
I'd quit my school-boy plays,
Then fly to thee—forget all cares,
In by-gone days.
For by-gone days, &c.

How often in the shady grove,
And on the sun-lit braes,
Together we were fond to rove,
In by-gone days.
For by-gone days, &c.

When Care's dark frown shall on me fall,
And all my hopes efface;
Then shall my thoughts fond dreams recall
Of by-gone days.
For by-gone days, &c.

The moments I have spent with you
Can never be erased;
But will by future years imbue,
With by-gone days.
For by-gone days, &c.

Then fare thee well, since thou doth shine
In fortune's brightest blaze;
Oh, never let thy thoughts incline,
To by-gone days.
For by-gone days, &c.

HAYWOOD.

To ——— ———.

I love to meet thy dark blue eye,
Although I know 'twere best
To shun the sweet, but fatal glance,
That robs my mind of rest.

I love to view thy gentle smile,
Though reason bids me fly;
Though prudence whispers all the while,
'Tis courting misery.

And thus the May fly seeks at night
The taper's brilliant rays,
Flies round and round, 'till, foolish thing,
It dies within its blaze.

M. F. L.

THE BEE HIVE.

'Twas on a Summer morn,
I sat beneath a cool refreshing shade,
Where gently roll'd a babbling brook, and watch'd
A glass hive fill'd with many busy bees.
How like a prosperous city, where each man
Intent upon his own vocation flies
Along the narrow street, and soon is lost
In the vast multitude. I sat, and saw,
And heard the minnie city, and the hum
Of active laborers in their daily toil:
Some of the handicraft at work at home
Left not the city, while from foreign parts
The merchant bee came loaded with his goods
Of raw material, to the factor brought.
The sentinel placed at the city gate
Welcomes the trader from his travels home,
With joyful heart, while in his ears he seems
To whisper the latest news—perhaps of robbers,
Who in his absence filch'd the treasury,
Be of the fall of bees wax, or the death
Of his most royal highness Bee the Tenth.
And now the vagrant laze drone that feed
Upon the toils and industry of others,
Judged before the judges and condemn'd
Trouble—and straightway thro' the city gate
They bear the weeping convict to his doom;
And now the city is in uproar—all
Are mourning for the death of their good king,
Who died of apoplexy late last night.
Thro' every street, court circulars are sent,
And thousands gathering to the palace door,
To catch a last look of the illustrious dead:
And next, "with dirges due and sad array,"
Of weeping friends and hungry office hunters,
Along the churchyard path his corse is borne:
Then comes the heir apparent for his crown,
The sceptre and the throne of his ancestors—
And then the coronation is perform'd;
And many an architect in their employ'd
Upon his new and stately palace building:
But like the Turk, for fear of deposition—
He o'er each palace goes and strangles all,
His royal brothers, and secures his reign;—
And this is instinct—is it so resembling
Immortal reason yet so much unlike.
O, if the wisdom of a God is not
Beheld in this, so simple in itself,
Then is man's life and reason but a dream.

MILFORD BARD.

THE MORALIST.

LIFE.

Ah! what is life?
A scene of strife,
Of happiness and misery;
Of hopes and fears,
Of joys and tears,
From which we're never, never free.

ROMULUS.

CHRIST'S MISSION.

The closer to bring you into fellowship, he has despatched from the highest spheres the image of himself, to act the divine part among earthly scenes; and seeing we had fallen from his neighbourhood, and could not regain our lost estate, hath he sent forth his own Son, made of a woman, made under the law, down to our sphere, to bind the link between heaven and earth, which seemed forever broken. He clothes himself in the raiment of flesh; he puts on like passions and affections, and presents himself to be beheld, talked with, and handled of the sons of men. He opens up the heart of God, and shows it wonderous tender to his fallen creatures. He opens up his own heart, and shows it devoted to death for their restoration. He stretches out his hand, and disease and death flee away. He opens his lips, and loving kindness drops upon the most sinful of men. He opens a school of discipline for heaven, and none are hindered. Whosoever comes he cherishes with food, fetched from the storehouse of his creating word. The elements he stilleth over their heads, and maketh a calm. He brings hope from beyond the dark grave, where she lay shrouded in mortality. Peace he conjures from the troubles of the most guilty breast. The mourner he anoints with the oil of joy. The mourner in sackcloth and ashes he clothes with the garment of praise. He comforts all that mourn. And what more can we say? but that, if the knowledge of death averted from your heads be joy, and the knowledge of offences forgiven be contentment, and the knowledge of God reconciled be peace, and of heaven offered be glory, and the fountain of wisdom streaming forth be light, and strength ministered to the soul—then, verily, this peace, contentment, honor, and life is yours, Christian believers, through the revelation of Jesus Christ, the eternal Son of God.—*Rev. E. Irving's Oration.*

THE HONEY MOON.

Charles had been only married a week, and his wife adored him.—Oh those young wives, when they yield up their pure, deep affections, and break through the restraints of bashful fear, how they do love! And these young husbands too, when from the lonely, and sometimes miserable adventures of the unstable world, they have *gathered in all the wealth of their scattered feelings*, to concentrate it upon one object, what sacred joys swell in their bosoms—what brilliant images float in their imagination! They scarcely live except when together. They could not conceal the bliss which they drank in from each other's voices; nor control their eyes from reading in each other's glances the silent but sweet passages of love. If one left the room, though for only ten minutes, the other was sure to follow; and if any prying stranger had been within gun shot of their circle, he might have heard half uttered terms of endearments of feigned anger, from every part of the house.

Charles had been absent two days, poor Julia had been wishing and wishing for him. His well known step sounded in the entry; the door opened, and she met him with a brightened colour, in her cheek, and her blue eyes flashing from beneath their long lashes with sparkles of unwonted pleasure.

Shall I mention particulars? It is scarcely worth while. He who can not imagine how a warm hearted young wife in the honey moon, would meet her idol after an absence of two whole days; is no reader for me.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, after the first transport had a little subsided. "I am so glad you have returned, dear, *dear* Charles! I was afraid you might not come, that you were sick, or some accident had occurred. But here you are. And now, have you had a pleasant time! and how do they all do? and whom did you see! and——

Charles stopped her rosy mouth with kisses.

"Yes here I am, safe and sound, and full of news; but you huddle question upon question with such volubility that I shall never get a chance to answer them, and your pretty mouth here wide open to ask I dont know how many more."

"Well, then," answered she, flinging herself into an attitude of attention, and folding her arms like a judge upon a bench, "there—I am dumb, and ready to listen to the news—I wont speak another word till you have done."

And with considerable apparent difficulty she closed her lips.

"Now then," said Charles, "mark me."

"I will," said Julia.

"Well then," continued her husband laughing, "in the first place, they are all well; in the next, I have had a very pleasant time; and lastly, I have seen old Mr. Peterson, and Aunt Sarah, and Mr. and Mrs. Vanderdyke and little Bob, Henry, and Martha."

"And this," inquired Julia, "is the news that you are to tell? and these are all you saw?"

"Oh no!" replied Charles, mysteriously; "far from it, Julia. I have me one more—one most beautiful, bewitching being more—the very counterpart of Venus. Such complexion—such ringlets, long and glossy—and cheeks—roses and lilies are nothing to them! There is nothing in all nature sweeter than her lips, and her eyes are bright daggers no man should encounter.—They were soft, melting liquid, heavenly blue—full of the light of intellect, and tremulous every beam of them with a tenderness that makes the heart ache."

"You are only jesting with me," said Julia, endeavoring, but in vain, to check the change that came over her face, as the shadow of a cloud falls on the stream. "This is some stupid Dutch beauty, and you can scarcely describe her without laughing. Come now, tell the truth."

"You may believe it or not, just as you please," said Charles; but I assure you the whole account is as true as the enjoyment of it was enrapturing, and the memory delicious."

Julia was sensitive and artless. She loved her husband with that deep tenderness which know all the thrills of love's hopes and fears. Her heart was like a goblet filled to the brim, whose contents tremble and overflow when shaken over so highly. There was therefore in these enthusiastic praises of another, something strange, and even cruel. Still she could not believe that he was serious; and forcing a smile and struggling to keep down her rising emotion, she listened to him in silence as he rattled on.

"Our meeting was marked with uncommon interest. Old Mr. Peterson introduced me to her, after having previously hinted that, before I was married, she had regarded me with more than common complacency. Well, we met, I addressed her by name; she said nothing—but oh! those eyes of hers were fixed on me with a gaze that reached into the innermost recesses of my heart, and seemed to touch all those chords of feeling which nature had strung for joy.—Wherever I went, I found her eyes still turned towards me, and an arch smile just played around her saucy lip, and spoke the fancies and half hidden meanings that woman will often look, but not always trust to the clumsy vehicle of words. I could restrain no longer—but forgetting all but those heavenly lips, I approached and——"

Poor Julia—she thought she heard the knell of her young dreams. The hue of her cheek, and the sparkle of her azure eye, were gone long before, and as he painted in such glowing colors the picture of his feelings, her lip quivered, and tears swelled up and dimmed the blue light of eyes as beautiful as day.

"I will never speak to you again Charles," sobbed she, "if this is true."

"It is true," he exclaimed, "only not half like the reality. It was your own PICTURE, my sweet girl, that I kissed again."

She looked at him a moment, and buried her wet eyes in his bosom. As she lifted her head, and, shaking back the clustering ringlets that fell around her brow, displayed her face smiling through tears, his arm softly found its way around her waist, and,—but I am at the end of my sheet.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer gives the following as the rules observed in obtaining audience of the President, or of the Secretaries of the United States:

The internal regulations for receiving visits, whether at the mansion of the President, at the private apartments of the Secretaries, or at their offices, are reduced to a perfect system. A brief account of that at the President's, will suffice for the rest. Whoever approaches the mansion, on his ascending the steps, finds a porter at the door, ready to receive him. The porter is always charged with the instructions of the President or his private Secretary. He informs the visitor of the state of the President's engagements, that is, whether he can receive a visit in a few minutes, in a certain number of hours, or is inaccessible for the day, as the case may be; whereupon the visitor either withdraws, deferring his visit, or is shown into the drawing room, and sends his card or name to the President, while he awaits the return of the porter, who at the convenient time conducts him to the audience room. If the visit consist of a party, they are received together—if of an individual, he is received alone; for the visitors are not mixed, except in the anti-room, whence they are sent for in succession, as the preceding are disposed of. If official engagements should occur before the drawing room is exhausted, the rest of the company are informed of it and they retire.—The visitor or visitors being introduced to the President, a courteous and dignified decorum is observed; no relaxation or familiarity is practised, because the elevation of his views and the magnitude of his official duties are totally adverse to and necessarily preclude the encroachments of levity.

The annexed is a striking exemplification of the advantages arising from a due combination of metaphysical with practical knowledge:

The possibility of a great change being introduced by very slight beginnings, may be illustrated by the tale which Lockman tells of a vizier who having offended his master, was condemned to perpetual captivity in a lofty tower. At night his wife came in weep below his window. "Cease your grief," said the sage; "go home and return hither when you have procured a live black beetle, with a little buffalo's butter, three claws, one of the finest silk, another of stout pack thread, and another of whipcord; finally a stout coil of rope." When she again came to the foot of the tower, her husband directed her to touch the head of the insect with a little of the butter, and to place the reptile on the wall of the tower. Seduced by the smell of the butter, which he conceived to be in store somewhere above him, the beetle continued to ascend till he reached the top, and thus put the vizier in possession of the end of the silk thread, who drew up the pack thread by means of the silk, the small cord by means of the pack thread, and by means of the cord, a stout rope capable of sustaining his own weight, and so he at last escaped from the place of his duresse."

The description of a GREEK wedding, in the annexed extract from a letter by a young officer of our Navy, is a lively picture of the manners of the LEVANT. The letter is dated SMYRNA, Dec. 1, 1828, and addressed to one of the writer's nearest relations:—

"I was invited, the other day, to a Greek wedding, and was a kind of groomsman on the occasion. After collecting all the company at the house, amounting to nearly forty, we each took a lady, and commenced our procession to the church, about a furlong distant, flanked on each side, and at a distance from each other of ten feet, by boys carrying large lanterns with three candles in each. The streets of this place are about ten feet in width, very dirty and very badly paved. On our arrival at the church, we entered the chancel, the bride and groom knelt down, and the Armenian Bishop commenced in modern Greek, interspersed here and there with Latin, the marriage ceremony. No one said a word save the Bishop and his assistant, who made regular responses, and told the bride and groom when to exchange rings, which was all they did in the ceremony. After at least twenty minutes, he declared them man and wife, and we entered the vestry room to witness the signature of the marriage contract. That done, we departed in the same manner as we came. Meanwhile, the inhabitants of every house, which we had passed on our way to church, were prepared for our return,—and we were deluged with otto of roses, diluted with water; and pelted with sugar plums of all sizes and kinds. I received a blow on my cheek, the effects of which I felt all next day; and several of the ladies were hurt, though better prepared for the pelting, as they expected it. On our arrival at the house, we were received by the band of an Austrian man-of-war, playing Hail Columbia; and marched up stairs—(every body lives on the second floor)—to that tune. As soon as the bride was seated, the fun commenced. The groom kissed her first, and then every body followed so good an example; so that she received about forty kisses. After all had kissed the bride, we commenced kissing the bridemaids, and then every woman in the room,—old and young, handsome and ugly. The handsome girls received at least a dozen times as many as the ugly ones, as we, being strangers, were not supposed to know that one kiss was all that was necessary, and therefore gave them three or four. In fact, I never saw a real kissing match before. The ladies took it all in good part, and put out their lips, as much as to say—kiss away. Sugar-plums, coffee, liquors, &c. were then handed round, and as soon as we had drunk to the health, long life, &c.—of the bride, she commenced, and was followed by all the other ladies, throwing handfuls of sugar-plums at us. We returned the salute, and, for five or ten minutes, there was a grand discharge. When our ammunition was exhausted, we commenced dancing, and kept it up until half past three, A. M. The bride retired at eleven, and was put to bed with all the old ceremonies of throwing the stocking, breaking the cake, &c. I have been to church every Sunday since *my arrival here*, and have been much more pleased with the clergyman, (Mr. Hartly,) than with any I have ever heard, except Mr. ——. He yesterday gave us a sermon, in continuation of one of the preceding Sunday, upon the dissemination of the christian religion in all parts of the world, in the last twenty-four years, and more particularly in the Levant, the Morea, and the East. In the course of his sermon he paid the Americans the highest compliment that was probably ever paid them, so that every one of us, (and there were about twenty of us present,) felt very much inclined to call out bravo! I am, in company with Lieut. ——, of the Warren, going to call on him today, and will request him to give me a copy."

Comparison of Speed of the most celebrated English and American racers.

It has been often said that Eclipse and Henry performed their four miles on the Union Course in the shortest time on record. I, therefore, have taken some trouble in furnishing you with a few instances from English sporting annuals of races made by the most celebrated horses, perhaps, ever known; and, it is necessary to observe, that for every seven pounds gain in weight over a four mile course, it is equal in distance to two hundred and forty yards.—Eclipse carrying one hundred and thirty pounds against Henry, four miles, time seven minutes and thirty-seven seconds. The information I have received respecting the above race is, I believe, correct.

Flying Childers, foaled in 1715, by the Darby Arabian, and bred by L. Childers, Esq. This most wonderful horse was first used as a hunter, and he did not appear on the turf until he was five or six years old. He beat all horses of his time, and at whatever distance. He never was tried for a single mile; but from the performances of horses since, far inferior to him, there appears no doubt of his ability to have gone a mile in one minute. It is stated that he moved at the astonishing rate of eighty-two and a half feet in one second. He run over the Round Course at New-Market, three miles, six furlongs and ninety-three yards in six minutes and forty seconds, carrying one hundred and twenty-eight pounds. He also ran over the Beacon Course, four miles, one furlong and one hundred and thirty-six yards in seven minutes and thirty seconds, carrying one hundred and thirty-three pounds. The speed of this horse could never be exactly ascertained, as he beat all horses, who ran against him, with ease.

Eclipse foaled in 1764, by Marsh, grand son of Childers. He was bred by the Duke of Cumberland, after whose death he was sold, when a yearling, for seventy-five guineas, and when five years old he sold for 1,750 guineas. O'Kelly, the owner, could afterwards have taken almost any sum for him, but he could not be got to name a price. This horse, like Childers, did not appear on the turf till he was five years old. He was equal to sixteen stone. Too much cannot be said of his speed and bottom, for no contemporary racer could keep a moment by his side.—He was always rode by Oakly, a powerful jockey, but yet unable to hold him. This horse always went at a certain rate, never swerved, and pulled up at the end of the race, mostly of his own accord; neither whip or spur, was ever applied to him. When he run his first race of four miles, at Epsom, for the maiden plate, he won the first heat, going at his usual rate, and in running for the second all the horses were close together at the three mile post, when some of the jockies cracked their whips. Eclipse suddenly became alarmed, and bounded away from his usual jog, and Oakly held him with all his strength; notwithstanding, in going the last mile he distanced all the horses. He is said to have run over the York Course, four miles, carrying one hundred and sixty-eight pounds, in eight minutes. In another race, at York, in 1770, he run against the celebrated horses Tortoise and Bellario. Previous to starting twenty to one was offered, and while running one hundred to one on Eclipse against the field. He took the lead on starting, and after having gone two miles out of the four he had left both horses a distance behind. It is stated that O'Kelly, the owner of Eclipse, entered him against several other horses for a race, and that he betted six to four that he would place all the horses; and, when called upon before starting to do so, he named Eclipse first, and all the others distanced. Eclipse took the lead, and in the first heat distanced all the horses with ease, consequently O'Kelly one his bet, a distanced horse having no place. Eclipse won eleven king's plates, and in all of them, except one, he carried one hundred and sixty-eight pounds. He and Childers were *never* beaten, nor has any horse since their time been produced whose performances will bear a comparison with theirs.

A CANINE CENTINEL.

The following curious account of a dog is related in the *Memoirs of Lieutenant Shipp*:—"I learnt that this sagacious and faithful creature would regularly, when his master was on watch, stand his hour and walk his round; that in very dark nights he would even put his ear to the ground and listen; and that during the period assigned to him as his turn to watch he would never venture to lie down, but would steadily and slowly walk his round; which nothing could induce him to leave, such was his opinion of the nature and reponsibility of his post. The man added that he once gave him to an officer of the Company's Service, who took him from the station where he was (Meerut) to Loodiana, a distance of 400 miles, and that the moment the officer let him loose he returned to his old master, having performed that great distance in two days and a half. That he was on the mainguard the night he returned, and was awoke by the dog licking his face. It appeared that he had been through the barrack and visited every sleeping soldier on their separate bats until he found his master. The man related several anecdotes of this animal, among the rest, he said, he was one day out drinking toddy, some miles from camp, and from the intoxicating effect and the extreme heat of the liquor, he went to sleep. On awaking he found his clothes torn in several places, and that he had been dragged more than three yards from the bush under which he had lain down; but what was his astonishment, on getting up, to find a large snake almost torn to pieces, no doubt by his faithful guard! He was a powerful dog—a kind of Persian-hill greyhound, that would kill a wolf single handed."

THE FIRST AND THE LAST DINNER.

[In the well-wrought and highly interesting composition that we here condense from the London Magazine, a correspondent gives a valuable and striking lesson. Thousands who might pass heedlessly over a sober essay designed to inculcate the same reflections, will have them irresistibly pressed on their minds by such a picture as is here spread before them. Its most affecting display, and darkest shades, may all be found in the realities of life.]

Twelve friends, much about the same age, and fixed by their pursuits, their family connexions, and other local interests, as permanent inhabitants of the metropolis, agreed, one day when they were drinking their wine at the Star and Garter at Richmond, to institute an annual dinner among themselves, under the following regulations: That they should dine alternately at each others houses, on the *first* and *last* day of the year; that the *first* bottle of wine uncorked at the *first* dinner, should be recorked and put away, to be drunk by him who should be the *last* of their number: that they should never admit a new member: that when one died, eleven should meet, and when another died, ten should meet, and so on; and that, when only one remained, he should, on those two days, dine by himself, and sit the usual hours at his solitary table; but the *first* time he so dined alone, lest it should be the only one, he should then uncork the *first* bottle, and, in the *first* glass, drink to the memory of all who were gone.

There was something original and whimsical in the idea, and it was eagerly embraced. They were all in the prime of life, closely attached by reciprocal friendship, fond of social enjoyments, and looked forward to their future meetings with unalloyed anticipations of pleasure. The only thought, indeed, that could have darkened those anticipations, was one not very likely to intrude itself at this moment—that of the hapless wight who was destined to uncork the first bottle at his lonely repast.

It was bright summer when this frolic compact was entered into; as their pleasure yacht skimmed along the dark bosom of the Thames, on their return to London, they talked of nothing but their *first* and *last* feasts of ensuing years. Their imaginations ran riot with a thousand gay predictions of festive merriment. They wantoned in conjectures of what changes time would operate, joked each other upon their appearance when they should meet—some hobbling upon crutches after a severe fit of the gout—others poking about with purblind eyes, which even spectacles could hardly enable to distinguish the alderman's walk in a haunch of venison—some with portly round bellies and tidy little brown wigs, and others decently dressed out in a new suit of mourning, for the death of a great-grand-daughter or a great-grand-son.

"As for you George," exclaimed one of the twelve, addressing his brother-in-law, "I expect I shall see you as dry, withered, and shrunken as an old eel-skin, you mere outside of a man!" and he accompanied the words with a hearty slap on the shoulder.

George Fortescue was leaning carelessly over the side of the yacht, laughing the loudest of any, at the conversation which had been carried on. The sudden manual salutation of his brother-in-law threw him off his balance, and in a moment he was overboard. They heard the heavy splash of his fall, before they could be said to have seen him fall. The yacht was proceeding swiftly along—but it was instantly stopped.

The utmost consternation now prevailed. It was nearly dark, but Fortescue was known to be an excellent swimmer, and, startling as the accident was, they felt certain he would regain the vessel. They could not see him. They listened. They heard the sound of his hands and feet. They hailed him. An answer was returned, but in a faint gurgling voice, and the exclamation "Oh God!" struck upon their ears. In an instant, two or three, who were expert swimmers, plunged into the river, and swam towards the spot whence the exclamation had proceeded. One of them was within an arm's length of Fortescue—he saw him—he was struggling and buffeting the water: before he could be reached, he went down, and his distracted friend beheld the eddying circles of the wave just over the spot where he had sunk. He dived after him, and touched the bottom—but the tide must have drifted the body onwards, for it could not be found!

They proceeded to one of the nearest stations where drags were kept, and, having procured the necessary apparatus, they returned to the fatal spot. After the lapse of above an hour, they succeeded in raising the lifeless body of their lost friend. All the usual remedies were employed for restoring suspended animation, but in vain: and they now pursued the remainder of their course to London, in mournful silence, with the corpse of him who had commenced the day of pleasure with them in the fulness of health, of spirits, and of life! Amid their severe grief, they could not but reflect how soon one of the joyous twelve had slipped out of the little festive circle!

The months rolled on, and cold December came with all its cheering round of kindly greeting and merry hospitalities; and with it came a softened recollection of the fate of poor Fortescue, *eleven* of the twelve assembled on the last day of the year; and it was impossible not to feel the loss as they sat down to dinner. The very irregularity of the table, five on one side, and only four on the other, forced the melancholy event upon their memory.

There are few sorrows so stubborn as to resist the united influence of wine, a circle of select friends, and a season of prospective gaiety.

A decorous sigh or two, a few becoming ejaculations, and an instructive observation upon the uncertainty of life, made up the sum of tender posthumous "offerings to the *manes* of poor George Fortescue," as they proceeded to discharge the more important duties for which they had met. By the time the third glass of champaigne had gone round, in addition to sundry potations of fine old hock, and "capital Madeira," they had ceased to discover any thing so very pathetic in the inequality of the two sides of the table, or so melancholy in their crippled number of eleven.

[The rest of the evening passed off very pleasantly in conversation, good humoured enjoyment and conviviality, and it was not till towards 12 o'clock that 'poor George Fortescue' was again remembered.]

They all agreed, at parting, however, that they had never passed such a happy day, congratulated each other upon having instituted so delightful a meeting, and promised to be punctual to their appointment the ensuing evening, when they were to celebrate the new year, whose entrance they had welcomed in bumpers of claret, as the watchman bawled "past 12 o'clock!" beneath the window.

They met accordingly, and their gaiety was without any alloy or drawback. It was only the *first* time of their assembling, after the death of 'poor George Fortescue,' that made the recollection of it painful: for, though but a few hours had intervened, they now took their seats at the table as if eleven had been their original number, and as if all were there that had been ever expected to be there.

It is thus in every thing. The *first* time a man enters a prison—the *first* book an author writes—the *first* painting an artist executes—the *first* battle a General wins—nay the *first* time a rogue is hanged—(for a rotten rope may provide a second performance; even of that ceremony, with all its singleness of character)—differ inconceivably, from the *first* repetition,—There is a charm, a spell, a novelty, a freshness, a delight, inseparable from the *first* experience, (hanging always excepted, be it remembered,) which no art or circumstance can impart to the *second*. And it is the same in all the darker traits of life. There is a degree of poignancy and anguish in the *first* assaults of sorrow, which is never found afterwards. In every case, it is simply that the *first* fine edge of our feelings has been taken off, and that it can never be restored.

Several years had elapsed, and our eleven friends kept up their double anniversaries, as they might aptly enough be called, with scarcely any perceptible change. But, alas! there came one dinner at last, which was darkened by a calamity they never expected to witness, for on that very day their friend, companion, brother almost was hanged! Yes! Stephen Rowland, the wit, the oracle, the life of their little circle, had, on the morning of that day, forfeited his life upon a public scaffold, for having made one single stroke of his pen in a wrong place. In other words, a bill of exchange which passed *into* his hands for 700*l.* passed *out* of it for 1700*l.*; he having drawn the important little prefix to the hundreds, and the bill being paid at the banker's without examining the words of it. The forgery was discovered—brought home to Rowland—and though the greatest interest was used to obtain a remission of the fatal penalty; poor Stephen Rowland was hanged. Every body pitied him: and nobody could tell why he did it. He was not poor, he was not a gambler, he was not a speculator, but phrenology settled it.—The organ of acquisitiveness was discovered in his head after, his execution, as large as a pigeon's egg. He could not help it.

It would be injustice to the ten to say, that even wine, friendship, and a merry season, could dispel the gloom which pervaded this dinner. It was agreed beforehand that they should not allude to the distressing and melancholy theme; and having thus interdicted the only thing which really occupied all their thoughts, the natural consequence was, that silent contemplation took the place of dismal discourse; and they separated long before midnight.

* * * * * Some fifteen years had now glided away since the fate of poor Rowland, and the ten remained; but the stealing hand of time had written sundry changes in most legible characters. Raven locks had now become grizzled—two or three heads had not as many locks altogether as may be reckoned in a walk of half a mile along the Regent's Canal—one was actually covered with a brown wig—the crow's feet were visible in the corner of the eye—good old port and warm madeira carried it against hock, claret, red burgundy, and champaigne—stews, hashes, and ragouts grew into favour—crusts were rarely called for to relish the cheese after dinner—conversation was less boisterous, and it turned chiefly on politics and the state of the funds, or the value of landed property—apologies were made for coming in thick shoes and warm stockings—the doors and windows were more carefully provided with list and sand bags—the fire more in request—and a quiet game of whist filled up the hours that were wont to be devoted to drinking, singing, and riotous merriment. Two rubbers, a cup of coffee, and at home by 11 o'clock, was the usual cry, when the fifth or sixth glass had gone round after the removal of the cloth. At parting, too, there was now a long ceremony in the hall, buttoning up great coats, tying on woolen comforters, fixing silk handkerchiefs over the mouth and up to the ears, and grasping sturdy walking canes, to support unsteady feet.

Their fiftieth anniversary came, and death had indeed been busy. One had been killed by the overturning of the mail, in which he had taken his place in order to be present at the dinner, having purchased an estate in Monmouthshire, and retired thither with his family. Another had undergone the terrific operation for the stone, and expired beneath the knife—a third had yielded up a broken spirit two years after the loss of an only surviving and beloved daughter—a fourth was carried off in a few days by a *cholera morbus*—a fifth had breathed his last the very morning he obtained a judgment in his favor by the Lord Chancellor, which had cost him his last shilling nearly to get, and which after a litigation of eighteen years, declared him the rightful possessor of ten thousand a year—ten minutes afterwards he was no more. A sixth had perished by the hand of a midnight assassin, who broke into his house for plunder, and sacrificed the owner, of it as he grasped convulsively a bundle of exchequer bills, which the robber was drawing from beneath his pillow, where he knew they were every night placed for better security.

Four little old men, of withered appearance and decrepid walk, with cracked voices, and dim, rayless eyes, sat down by the mercy of Heaven, (as they themselves tremulously declared) to celebrate, for the fiftieth time, the first day of the year; to observe the frolic compact which, half a century before, they had entered into at the Star and Garter at Richmond. Eight were in their graves! Yet they chirped cheerily over their glass, though they could scarcely carry it to their lips, if more than half full; and cracked their jokes, though they articulated their words with difficulty, and heard each other with still greater difficulty. They mumbled, they chattered, they laughed (if sort of strangled wheezing might be called laughs) and when the wines sent their icy blood in warmer pulse through their veins, they talked of their past as it were but a yesterday that h

ed by them—and their future, as if it were busy century that lay before them.

They were just the number for a quiet rubber of whist; and for three successive years they sat down to one. The fourth came, and then their rubber was played with an open dummy, a fifth, and whist was no longer practicable. *two* could play only at cribbage, and cribbage was the game. But it was little more than the mockery of play. Their palsied hands could hardly hold, or their failing sight distinguish the cards, while their torpid faculties made them doze between each deal.

At length came the last dinner; and the survivor of the twelve, upon whose head fourscore and ten winters had showered their snow, ate his solitary meal. It so chanced that it was in his house, and at his table, they had celebrated the first. In his cellar, too, had remained for eight and fifty years, the bottle they had then uncorked, re-corked, and which he was that day to uncork again. It stood beside him. With a feeble and reluctant grasp he took the "frail memorial" of a youthful vow; and for a moment memory was faithful to her office. She threw open the long vista of buried years; and his heart travelled through them all. Their lusty and blithesome spring,—their bright and fervid summer,—their ripe and temperate autumn—their chill, but not too frozen winter. He saw, as in a mirror, how, one by one, the laughing companions of that merry hour, at Richmond, had dropped into eternity. He felt all the loneliness of his condition, (for he had eschewed marriage, and in the veins of no living creature ran a drop of blood, whose source was in his own;) and as he drained the glass which he had filled "to the memory of those who were gone," the tears slowly trickled down the deep furrows of his aged face.

He had thus fulfilled one part of his vow, and he prepared himself to discharge the other, by sitting the usual number of hours at his desolate table. With a heavy heart he resigned himself to the gloom of his own thoughts—a lethargic sleep stole over him—his head fell upon his bosom—confused images crowded into his mind—he babbled to himself—was silent—and when his servant entered the room, alarmed by a noise which he heard, he found his master stretched upon the carpet at the foot of the easy chair, out of which he had slipped in an apoplectic fit. He never spoke again, nor once opened his eyes, although the vital spark was not extinct till the following day.—And this was the *Last Day*.

M.

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AN EPISTLE,

From the Yearly Meeting of Friends,

HELD IN PHILADELPHIA,

By adjournments from the 13th of the Fourth month, to the 19th of the same, inclusive, 1829,

To the Members of the Religious Society of Friends, on the Continent of America, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS:

It is under the influence of that love which wisheth well to all men that we are induced to address you, desiring that the peaceable spirit and wisdom of Jesus may increase and abound among you.

The Society of Friends, as a body of Christians, have been distinguished by their peaceable principles, their internal harmony, and their testimonies against oaths, war, and hireling ministry, and the slaves of the human species. Nor have they been less distinguished by their fundamental principle of "the light of Christ within," their practice of silent worship, the simple and sober habits, and their peculiar system of discipline; which provides for an amicable settlement of differences among themselves, and discourages appeals to the law in such cases, as inconsistent with our Christian profession.

They have ever held the Scriptures of truth in high estimation, enjoined the frequent perusal of them in their families, and appealed to them in confirmation of their doctrines. And we are fully convinced that it is only as we adhere to those principles, and illustrate them in our lives and conduct, that we can assert a just claim, either to the name or character of the Society of Friends. The painful events which have recently taken place tend to confirm these views.

It is a subject of public notoriety, that a division has taken place in our religious society, accompanied by circumstances to which we reluctantly advert; but we apprehend ourselves called upon to do so, inasmuch as charges have been preferred against us, implicating our character as a Christian people, by those who once stood connected with us in religious fellowship.

The events to which we allude have had their origin, as we believe, in the same prolific cause of evil that has so often agitated the Christian world—a lust after power and pre-eminence in the church. Our religious society had long recognized in its disciplinary regulations, and in its practice, those excellent precepts of Christian fellowship and brotherly feeling, which the blessed Jesus laid down for the observance of his disciples, when he said, "Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles exercise *dominion* over them, and they that are great exercise *authority* upon them, but *it shall not be so among you*, but whosoever will be great among you let him be your minister, and whosoever will be chief among you let him be your servant."—Matthew, XX. 25. And again, "Be not ye called Rabbi, for one is your master, even Christ, and *all ye are brethren*."—Matthew, XXIII. 8. As long as these commands were respected, and adhered to in practice, harmony prevailed among the members of the society—their violation was followed by discord and confusion.

Some influential individuals, long occupying conspicuous stations in the church, disregarding these precepts, found means to extend, from time to time, their power, and combining together, arrogated an authority over their fellow-members incompatible with their civil and religious rights. This authority once assumed, pretexts were soon found for its exercise, and hence an arbitrary rule of the *few* over the *many* was openly advocated and practically enforced. When men feel *power* and forget *right*, no precautions avail to prevent abuses. Neither our long established practice, nor our excellent discipline, could arrest the progress of this evil—the bonds of union were burst asunder, and a division of the society became inevitable.

In order to justify the course pursued, and cover the misrule that has thus divided the body, misrepresentation has, as is usual in such cases, been resorted to. Books and pamphlets have been issued from the press and industriously circulated, impeaching our character as a Christian people—some of them sanctioned by bodies professing to be Yearly Meetings of the Society of Friends. On the present occasion let it suffice to declare, that these high charges preferred against us, are destitute of any foundation in truth. We moreover disallow the validity of the disownments, and laying down of meetings, to which our opposing brethren have had recourse. We consider them all nugatory, because a plain violation, as well of our religious compact and our code of discipline, as of universal acknowledged rights, and the common sense of mankind.

The misrepresentations and proceedings above adverted to, have led the elders to interrupt our friendly relations with some of the other Yearly Meetings. We ask you, beloved brethren and sisters, to suspend your judgment, until facts shall develope the true state of the case, and time pronounce an impartial verdict.

Soon after the division took place, when Friends had assembled in the capacity of a Yearly Meeting, in the tenth month, 1827, at a time when those opposed to us had commenced a system of *disownment* against their fellow-members, the relation in which those stand who have withdrawn from religious fellowship with us, claimed the attention of Friends, but viewing the agitated state of society, and the tendency of the human mind, under such circumstances, to be unduly excited—and claiming for themselves purity of motive, integrity of intention, and the sacred right to LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE, there was a universal disposition to acknowledge it in others, and not to regard them as offenders for the free exercise of this right.

Another motive pressed on the minds of Friends. We had affecting evidence in the division which had taken place, that in many families there existed a conscientious difference of opinion, even amongst some of those who were bound together by the closest and tenderest connections in life;—and sooner than suffer husband and wife, parents and children, to be arrayed as in armour against each other, it was the conclusion of Friends that they would rather submit to be stricken than to strike. And hence to disown those individuals as offenders, conformably to the order of society in other cases, and thus to render our discipline subservient to party purposes, was then, and still remains to be, against our decided judgment. On this subject our epistle, addressed to the Quarterly, Monthly, and particular meetings of Friends, within the compass of this Yearly Meeting, dated in the tenth month 1827, holds the following language, to wit:

"In the present agitated state of society, its living members must be led into exercise and suffering; and we earnestly desire that all may be preserved in the spirit of patience, gentleness, and forbearance under every provocation and trial. And in the exercise of the salutary discipline of the Church, oh! that we may seek for a right qualification to treat with offenders in the spirit of restoring love, most carefully guarding against the influence of party feeling, which may almost imperceptibly, entwine itself in movements professedly designed to support the discipline of society. Let us remember that its original and primary object is, to seek and to save, not to destroy. If we, in a spirit of violence, seize the discipline as a sword to be wielded in the will and wisdom of man, we thereby depart from our ancient and Christian Principle, and wound the cause of truth and righteousness."

During the sitting of the present Yearly Meeting, which represents by far the larger part of the whole body before the division, we have felt renewed concern on the subject of conflicting interests in relation to property. In the epistle before quoted, this concern was brought into view in the following manner:

"Our faithful predecessors held up with practical clearness, a peaceable testimony against 'wars and fightings,' and by a scrupulous adherence to the principles of justice, became proverbial for their integrity. In the present afflicting state of things, we feel deeply concerned that their example, in these respects, may be kept steadily in view—that our religious testimonies may never be wounded by contending for property, and asserting our rights; that no course be pursued, although sanctioned by the laws of the excellent civil Government under which we live, that may be at variance with the spirit of that holy law-giver, who taught his disciples, 'If any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also;' and who set forth his own situation as it related to this world, when he said, 'The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the son of man hath not where to lay his head.' And we tenderly exhort, that, in places where our members constitute the larger part of any meeting, their conduct may be regulated by the rule laid down by our blessed Lord: 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.'"

A minute expressive of the concern of this Yearly Meeting at the present time, on the same subject, has been adopted, and is as follows, to wit:

"The meeting being introduced into concern and exercise, on account of difficulties and trials in relation to property belonging to meetings within the limits of this Yearly Meeting, and several suits at law having been already commenced against Friends, by those who formerly stood in connection with this religious body, an earnest solicitude prevailed, that Friends every where might manifest a disposition to act in strict conformity with our Christian testimonies; and that the members of our subordinate meetings might be encouraged, to make or renew their offers to their opponents, of a just and amicable arrangement, in relation to the property within the limits, and, thereby prevent, if possible, an appeal to our Courts of law. Thus acting comfortably to the principles of justice, and dwelling in that disposition, which desires peace with all men, Friends may be favoured to avoid the painful consequences that might arise from any suit or suits at law, which may be instituted against them; and thus that they may be enabled to bear testimony before their fellow citizens, and the world at large, that they are, on the present afflicting occasion, sincerely disposed, scrupulously to adhere, to the long well known, and pacific principles of the Society of Friends."

We now turn from this painful subject to other exercises of the present Yearly Meeting. The state of our religious society, has for many years presented afflictive indications of delinquency, in regard to the attendance of our religious meetings. The public worship of our Heavenly Father has been felt as a high and primary obligation on us. On this account, a deep travail of spirit has been experienced by this meeting, and the word of exhortation has been given in Gospel love and authority, and ardent desires have been felt, that all may take it seriously to heart,—be prevailed upon to forego inferior interests,—relax their hold on the world, and present their bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto God, which is our reasonable service.

The religious guarded education of our youth, has also engaged our attention, and the importance has been inculcated of restraining them from the pursuit of the pernicious customs, the empty follies, and the vain fashions of the age, and of bringing them up in that plainness and simplicity which become our holy profession. A deep concern has also been felt, that our excellent system of discipline may be so applied, as to promote the objects intended by it; and that in dealing with offenders, the spirit of meekness, of tenderness, and patience may be manifested, in order to heal and restore, as well as to preserve health and soundness in the body.

With the salutation of love unfeigned, we remain your friends.

Signed on behalf and by direction of the aforesaid Yearly Meeting.

BENJAMIN FERRIS, *Clerk.*

The Bulletin says that the ship *Pennsylvania*, now in progress at the navy yard in this city, "has three decks, independent of the spar deck, and is pierced for 160 guns, but will probably carry 200.—With her complement of men, which will not be less than 13 or 1400, her gigantic dimensions, rounding stern, and an able commander, she may literally sweep the seas, and will be to the enemy who attempts to cope with her single handed. There are forty or fifty carpenters at work upon her at present, and our readers may form some idea of the work yet to be executed to render her fit for service, when we inform that it would take 300 carpenters six months to accomplish all that is necessary. She is built after a model of Mr Humphreys' naval architect, who with great pains and expense in visiting the European navy yards, before he adopted the present plan. Mr. James Keen is the architect who has superintended the work generally. In the yard is the enormous ordnance, 42 pounders, for the Pennsylvania, which lies in silent silence, ready to have its fury roused at the call of the nation. The best power anchor of the Pennsylvania weighs 10,171 lbs!!"

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 86 deaths in this city during the past week—45 adults and 41 children, 23 of which were under one year of age—14 from the alms-house and 17 people of color, are included in the above.

About 12 on Wednesday, a man not known, but supposed to be a raftsman, seated himself upon the step of a door in Front below Walnut street, and shortly after fell over and expired.

At a meeting of the Managers of the Philadelphia Alms House, held on Monday, the 5th inst. SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, M. D. was elected one of the attending physicians of that institution, in the place of JOHN K. MITCHELL, M. D. resigned.

We have the pleasure to state that a beautiful boat, with the appropriate name of West Branch arrived yesterday at the wharf of Messrs. J. R. and J. M. Bolton, on the Schuylkill, with a cargo of Wheat from Milton on the west branch of the Susquehanna, by the way of the Union Canal. This is the first boat which has made the voyage. We learn, also, that the Union Canal is in good navigable order and promises to remain so.

A young man employed in digging gravel near Fair Mount, was killed on Saturday by the earth caving in upon him.

The body of a female, unknown, was last Sunday morning discovered in the Delaware at Lombard street wharf, appeared to have not been long there, she was nearly upright, partly buried in mud.

In the case of Howel and others against the City of Pittsburgh, which occupied the Circuit Court for several days, a verdict was rendered, in favour of the plaintiffs.

William S. Coodey, Esq. Secretary of Legation from the Cherokee nation, has arrived in this city from Washington, and intends remaining a few days. He lodges at Mr. Wade's Hotel, North Third street.

It was rumoured at St. Thomas, on the 13th ult. that Capt. Anderson, of the schooner Virginia, of Norfolk, confined on suspicion of piracy, had been tried and convicted. It was said that he had declared in presence of several American captains, that he had taken two prizes, which he left to the windward, which was generally believed although there was but little doubt at the time he made the confession he was intoxicated.

Among the estimates for the present year, laid before the British House of Commons, are £35,000 for pay of officers, and £21,000 for other expenses, of the two houses of parliament. —£80,000 for printing under acts of parliament; —£97,270 for stationary, printing, &c. for different public offices.

The Salem Gazette mentions the slaughter of 32 black snakes, measuring together 138 feet, on one of the warm days last week.

A manufactory at Tula, in Russia, is said to employ 5000 men, and to produce, annually, 700,000 stand of fire-arms and 25,000 swords.

The Malacca Observer says that the manufacture of Prussian Blue, acquired by a Chinese in London, has been so much improved at Canton, that the article is no longer imported from England, whence it was formerly procured in considerable quantities.

The Butchers in London met and formed a benevolent society for the relief of their indigent brother cleavers, when about 5,500 dollars were subscribed, after which the party sat down to a sumptuous dinner, at which the ribs and barons of beef shone conspicuously.

The Wilmington (Del.) Advertiser, says:—"we understand that the Wilmington and New Jersey Steamboat Company, have contracted for a Steam Ferry Boat to be finished by the 1st of August next."

A negro man in Savannah was caught, on the 21st ult. in the act of placing burnt cotton, such as is used for tinder, under the stable of Mr. Peter Shick, in that city. He was arrested and committed to jail for further examination.

Several gentlemen in Manchester, England, strongly recommend the application of raw Upland Cotton, as a positive relief in severe fits of the gout.

A lady in Newburyport, Mass. in the absence of her husband, has looked at the policy of insurance on their dwelling house, and found it had expired *one hour* before the fire broke out in that place last week. It was one of the buildings which were in danger

Blankets placed upon the roofs of several of the houses in Newburyport, Mass. and kept saturated with water, were of great service in preventing the late fire from spreading.

The town of Providence, R. I. by a vote of 312 to 222, have adopted the draft of a City Charter, to be presented for the sanction of the State Legislature.

A boy was taken up and committed to prison, in the city of New York, a few nights since, for starting a false alarm of fire.

In some papers a "star" is placed after some of the marriages; perhaps to show the printer has received the slice of a loaf which is better than any bread. A crescent might be more complimentary than a star, to represent the commencement of the honey moon.

TUNNEL IN LANCASHIRE, ENG.—The canal tunnel, under Standedge, between Manchester and Huddersfield, extends under ground upwards of three miles, and is 220 yards below the surface.

Postilions, in Cuba, are sometimes dressed in livery, with jack-boots reaching almost to their hips, and a monstrous spur at their heels.

A Marine Railway has been established at Hudson. A sloop of 100 tons was raised upon it in 43 minutes. It is in a rising condition.

The Newburyport Herald states that a man jumped from the fourth story window of a house in that town, and received so much injury as to occasion his death the same day. He was addicted to intoxication.

According to Gadicke's newest Guide through Berlin, it contains 203 streets, 32 open places, 7,350 houses, and 220,000 inhabitants. The garrison is calculated to be rather less than 12,000 men. Every house where a great man has died is specially mentioned.

It is in contemplation to form a new Township in the west part of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and if effected, it is proposed to call it LEHMAN township, in testimony of the respect entertained for the memory of the late distinguished advocate of the Internal Improvement system, WILLIAM LEHMAN, Esq.

He that would gather the roses of matrimony should wed in the May of life. If you wish only the withered leaves and thorns, why put it off till September. "Procrastination is the thief of time."

There are to be *seven* steam-boats employed on Lake Erie during the ensuing summer. The business and travelling in that region of the country is rapidly increasing.

The Canadian Printers are well paid by the Government of that Province. For publishing the laws, proclamations, &c. they are allowed a dollar a square for the first insertion, and four cents a line for each continuation.

The Lynchburg Virginian says, that a hhd. of Tobacco was sold in that town, on Wednesday last, for $15 the hundred.

It is ascertained that the city of Boston, according to the poll list, is entitled to *fifty six* representatives in the next General Court, and as the great question of the Rail Road, in which Boston is very much interested, will come on for decision, it is believed the city council will decide in favour of choosing the whole number of representatives which they are entitled to.

Counterfit ten dollar notes, of the Bank of Delaware, extremely well executed, are said to be circulating in Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. near Kittaning, Armstrong county, Mr. Hamilton Meanor, and his sister, with a child of Wm. Richardson, were drowned by the upsetting of a canoe. Mrs. Richardson and another of her children were in the boat, but saved themselves by clinging to a tree that stood near the river. Mr. Meanor perished in attempting to save his sister.

A reading room has been established at Pittsburgh. Its tables, says the Statesman, are spread with a selection of the best papers, and many of the most popular literary periodicals of the day.

A living Alligator was lately taken near Savannah. His length is 12 feet 4 inches, and his mouth opens to the extent of 1 foot 4 inches.

Mr. Maizel is preparing to exhibit, at New York, a splendid Diorama of the interior of the Cathedral at Rheims, with a new musical instrument of his own invention. The Automatons are also to be shown.

The bill granting to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company the credit of the State of New York, for a loan of $300,000, has become a law.

The Cincinnati editors have resolved to charge advertisement prices for all notices except obituaries.

Sixteen persons who occupied the parts of three days in squirrel hunting in Washington township, Ohio, a few weeks ago, killed in that time, 6,102.

The contractors are delivering stone for the Delaware Breakwater, and it is expected the work will go on rapidly.

The Governor and Senate of New York have appointed 53 Auctioneers for the city of New York.

The steam ship Benjamin Franklin, Capt. R. S. Bunker, performed her last passage from New York to Providence, in 15 hours and 15 minutes; shorter, by 17 minutes, than ever before made, including a stoppage of 5 minutes at Newport, and 2 to land a passenger.

A meeting of the ladies of Morristown, New Jersey, was to be held on the 1st inst. for the purpose of forming a society for the promotion of temperance, similar to some already formed in Ohio.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed several laws at the present session, granting relief to revolutionary soldiers.

Envy is an unworthy passion, and unwillingly pays tribute to the object of its dislike—for we never envy those we deem beneath us, or more ignorant, or less virtuous than we esteem ourselves.

The Boston Palladium says, a letter from Alexandria, in Egypt, states that if American cottons continue to be afforded in the French market at so low a rate, not a single bale may be expected there on account of the *government* this year—the whole will go to Trieste and England. The production of cotton in Egypt is rapidly diminishing.

It is stated in a late London paper, that all the private Theatres in Paris have been closed by an order of the Prefect of Police, on the ground of their being calculated to detach from industrious pursuits, and injure the morals of the persons who perform in and frequent them.

An individual in Massachusetts has, without making himself known, sent to the Treasurer of North Carolina two hundred and fifty family prayer-books for distribution "among all the members of government and courts of justice."

The city of Baltimore now contains about 14,000 buildings inhabited by about 80,000 souls; forming, with the country, a population of about 130,000; proverbial for industry and enterprise: who possess a floating capital of $100,000,000, and fixed or real estate worth $100,000,000, more, and who employ, at present, ships and other vessels amounting to 153,824 tons.

Gen. Scott has received a furlough, and will join his family in France.

There has been a warm contest in Norfolk, Va. between Mr. Newton and Mr. Loyall for a seat in the House of Representatives. Mr. Newton has gained the victory by only 15 votes. Mr. N. is the present member.

A Paris paper of Feb. 17, says—"By an Act of the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, a new state has been formed in that part of North America; it bears the name of Muconi!"

There is an amusement got up in Charleston, S. C. which consists in the "invisible lady." The editors call it "a rational amusement."

The Rev. Dr. Eaton has resigned the rectorship of Christ Church, Boston, on account of ill health. An annuity of 500 dollars, during his life, has been voted by the Church.

The Danville Telegraph says that there is a family in the county of Rockingham, N. C. labouring under the Small Pox believed to have been caught from a company of Indians that passed the house. The head of the family purchased of the Indians some blankets, and probably other things, which they had for sale; from which it is believed the disease was communicated.

William L. Maples, recently tried at Sumpter, S. C. for the killing of Patrick Rooney, and found guilty of manslaughter, has been pardoned by his Excellency the Governor, agreeably to the recommendations of the jury.

A Bill passed the Assembly, on Saturday, allowing to the Chancellor $2200 per annum, Circuit Judges $1500, Register and Assistant Register in the Chancery $2000 each, and $1000 Clerk hire each, instead of their present fees, and the fees to be paid into the Treasury. Judges of the Supreme Court $2250.

Mr. Derbigny, Governor of Louisiana, has met the views of the City Council of New Orleans, by authorising them to employ the convicts, (including Gayarre) on the public works, till the end of April.

The quantity of rain which fell last month, as indicated by the Rain guage, kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital, was 4. 99.

A number of citizens of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, have had a public meeting, for the laudable purpose of putting down the practice of treating with whiskey, &c. at elections.

It is stated that shad are caught in much greater abundance, below the dam at North's Island, Pa. in the Juniata, than has ever been known at any previous time. It is supposed that the dam in the Susquehanna, immediately above the mouth of the Juniata, has the effect of directing their course up the Juniata.

The New England Farmer queries, whether snuff and other preparations of tobacco, applied to vegetables, for the purpose of destroying insects, do not poison the plants?

The Syracuse Advertiser states that a breach had been made in the canal close by the aqueduct, and directly in front of the White Lead Factory in that village. It had interrupted the navigation, and caused considerable damage. The breach had been repaired, and water was let in on the 28th ult.

Pizarro was enacted at the Albany theatre, on Friday evening, for the benefit of Mr. H. Wallack—*Rolla*, Mr. J. Wallack; *Pizarro*, Mr. H. Wallack; *Cora*, Mrs. H. Wallack.

An arcade is to be built in Chambersburg, in this state.

A few days ago a remarkable discovery was made in a house at Caxton, Cambridgeshire. One of the upper rooms requiring some repairs, the workmen, on taking up the floor, found an old mail bag of the year 1702, containing a quantity of letters, all of which were of course opened. They were in a most perfect state. The natural inference is that the landlord of the house, or if he had lodgers, some of them, were mail robbers of a century back.—*Liver. Paper.*

The New York City Inspector reports the death of 76 persons during the week ending on Saturday, the 2d inst. viz: 19 men, 18 women, 18 boys, and 21 girls.—23 died of consumption.

Five dollar counterfeit bills, of the Eagle Bank, Boston, are in circulation at the Eastward. The bills are on red paper, very badly executed. Also two dollar bills of the Bank of Kent, Coventry, R. I. well done, dated March 29, 1827, John Allen, President, and Anthony Tarbox, Cashier—the paper much lighter than the genuine.

Counterfeit notes of ten dollars on the Savannah Branch of the Bank of the United States, are in circulation in Virginia. In the word "Discount," the s is in backslope instead of Roman, and badly made. The vignette is well done, but the paper is inferior to the genuine note, and of a blueish cast.

A hemlock tree was lately cut down in Williamstown, Me. which yielded 4,033 feet of inch boards, worth $30 68, besides two and a half cords of fire wood. Its whole length was 91 feet.

The Kentucky papers still continue to discuss the case of young Wickliffe. He has been indicted for man-slaughter, and his trial is soon expected to come on. Political feeling will mingle much in this trial.

At the session of the Alabama legislature, eleven acts were passed, granting divorces to married people who were too unable to live longer together.

At Wheeling on the 23th ult. the Ohio river was eleven and a half feet above low water mark.

A son of Mr. Christian Gruver, of Wilkesbarre, Penn. on Tuesday last fell from a cart, and a tine of a pitchfork entered the eye, directly above the ball, and came out at the forehead. Although a portion of the brain was perceptible near the eye, the lad was not dead on Tuesday.

The ship Elizabeth, arrived at Charleston from Liverpool, has on board 2618 bars of iron for the contemplated Rail Road between that city and Augusta.

Deaths in Baltimore last week as given in the bill of Inspectors—males 9—females 11—total 20.

Admiral Coffin is among the passengers arrived at New York in the Columbia from London.

General Scott arrived at Norfolk, from Richmond, on Sunday, and was to start for Baltimore on Monday morning.

The Columbia, arrived at New York, is a fortunate ship, having anticipated the Liverpool ships ever since she commenced in the London Line. She is in high favour with passengers, of whom she has brought this passage 29 in the cabin.

The Norfolk Herald says:—The first exhibition of Green Peas in our market this season was on Saturday—a gathering from the vines produced by Mr. Joseph A. Borrow, from his *early seed*—and what is better, he afterwards made them a present to the editor of the Herald!

The navigation of the Erie Canal from Buffalo to Albany, is now free from obstruction. A few boats have arrived and many cleared.

It snowed at Vergennes, Vermont, all day on the 24th ult.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

The consideration of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill was resumed in the House of Commons, on Monday, the 23d of March: after a few verbal alterations, Mr. Bankes proposed as an amendment, the exclusion of Roman Catholics from Parliament. Mr. G. O. Moor supported the amendment. Mr. Peel opposed it on the ground, that although there might be some danger in admitting them, there was greater in excluding them. After a few words from Mr. Trant, the committee divided. For the amendment 84—Against it 207.—Majority 123. Some further motions were made to amend the bill on the 24th—one of which was to exclude Roman Catholic clergy from parliament; but Mr. Peel quoted a statute to the late king, rendering the provision unnecessary. During the discussion it was agreed that Mr. O'Connell could not take his seat under the present bill; he must be re-elected. [The church patronage of any Catholics who happen to become ministers is to be vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury, and not in a commission as at first proposed. This amendment, which was introduced by Mr. Peel, takes away the foundation of many of the objections which have been made to this part of the bill.]

On the 26th the bill for the disfranchisement of the 40 shillings freeholders was again taken up in the House of Commons:

The Duke of Wellington had a long interview on the 30th with Mr. Peel, and afterwards left town for the king's palace at Windsor, to have an audience with his Majesty.

Mr. O'Connell.—The divisions in the Committee on the Catholic Relief Bill were triumphant proofs of the certain progress of that great measure to a successful termination. One circumstance was stated which (in the opinion of the London Times,) reflects great credit on Mr. O'Connell's good sense and liberal feeling. He, it appears, had desired two honorable members to deprecate any opposition on his account to that clause of the bill which effectually excludes him from Parliament except after a fresh election. He has sacrificed his personal feelings in a very handsome manner, content to bear an individual defeat, rather than obstruct a great public cause.

The fact of Earl Grey having dined with the Premier had produced a current report that the noble Earl is to join the administration immediately after the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill in the House of Lords.

The King is said to have expressed to the Duke of Wellington his perfect approbation of his conduct in his late affair with the Earl of Winchelsea.

It is said that Lord Falmouth went out as second to Lord Winchelsea on the sole condition of the Earl receiving the Duke's fire, and not returning it.

The Bishop of Salisbury has written a second letter to the Duke of Wellington on the impolicy of admitting Roman Catholics to power in a Protestant state. He says it is impossible to divest the question of its religious character, and that it may be expected the nation will be visited with the vengeance of Providence for the encouragement of idolatry, which the contemplated measures will afford.

The Times states that a knot of blackguards are in the habit of assembling about the Houses of Parliament, for the purpose of insulting the Duke of Wellington, and the other members of the Administration.

It appears, from returns made by order of the House of Commons, that the total number of steam boats or vessels belonging to all the ports of Great Britain is 310, and the number of tons 26,374. Vessels belonging to Government are not included in this account. Of the number in the return 57 belong to the port of London. It also appears that sixteen steam boats are now building.

The weavers in and around Glasgow were in an increasing state of distress, and the magistrates found great difficulty in repressing the excitement among them.

Upwards of 10,000 poor were gratuitously vaccinated last year, within the London bills of mortality, and not one death! The small-pox was fatal in the same period to 593, or one in three, when taken naturally.

The London Morning Herald, of the 31st, says, great surprise is beginning to be felt at no tidings having as yet arrived of the place of retreat of the fugitive Stephenson.

Accounts from Gibraltar to March 5, state that many merchants had left there to establish themselves in Cadiz, in consequence of the late declaration making it a free port.

It is currently stated that the young Queen of Portugal is going back to Brazil, to her father.

The Standard of the evening of March 3 observes—

"Ministers have been in active communication from an early hour this morning. The Duke of Wellington, has, since his return from Windsor, been visited by most of his colleagues. The result of his interview with his Majesty, has not of course transpired; it is, however, confidently stated to have been of a most interesting and vitally important nature. The Premier sent several Messengers for the Lord President to attend him this morning previous to that Noble Lord's arrival at his office. Rumours are to-day even more prevalent than yesterday."

The Courier, which is opposed to the Emancipation Bill, admit that it will be carried in the Lords by 50 majority. We learn, through another channel worthy of confidence, the Ministers count upon a majority of 70 in the House of Peers, including 10 or 12 bishops. The second reading of the bill in the Lords, the Courier supposed ought be fixed for Monday, the 6th of April—the Committee on Thursday, the 9th—the report on the 10thf and the third reading on Monday, the 13th of April; in which case the Royal Assent will be given before the adjournment of the House for the Easter Holidays.

Jassy, March 5.—Gen. Diebitsch has arrived here and given orders to the commandants of all the troops of the left bank of the Danube to be ready to take advantage of the first opportunity of commencing hostilities. The Turks will, in a short time, be attacked in a manner that will force them to ask for peace. The left bank of the river is already nearly rid of them, and Giurgevo opposite Redschat, the only fortress they possess in the Principalities, will be attacked very soon. A bridge is to be thrown over the river immediately, to transport the troops to make the attack.

In Bulgaria and Servia the grass is already sufficient for the forage of the cavalry—and we may expect in a few weeks to hear of considerable military events. Not far from Pasadi there has been a considerable battle between the Russians and Turks, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss.

The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The dangers of Jealousy—a tale—is rather longer than we could wish, but, to oblige the writer, we shall endeavour to make room for it.

The *Song* by L. B. S. is really quite pretty.

A Fragment is too trite. We have seen at least a hundred things of the same kind better done.

J. N. R. need not attempt competition with the *Jersey Bard*. The excellence of the latter is unapproachable.

Elegy to the memory of C. S. M.—Carlos, is received.

Sketches of the Bar—No. 3—next week.

We thank Senex for his *Thought on Death*—No. 3.

W. is not familiar with writing poetry. His *Sonnet* contains some pretty thoughts, but is completely deficient in harmony.

Rolando, W. N., and K., had better try again. They are not yet successful.

A Canine Appetite is stuff.

Montreville Washington, is certainly a very pretty name, and the writer who uses it, has some share of poetry in his composition. By way of encouragement we shall publish his verses.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND OWEN.

It may be remembered that, some time since, the celebrated philosopher of New Lanark published a challenge, in which he proposed to prove certain positions, the substance of which was, that all the religions of the world were founded in ignorance, and that they produced vice and misery, and checked the progress of virtue, intelligence and charity. This challenge was accepted by Mr. Campbell, a minister of one of the dissenting churches, and the parties accordingly met at Cincinnati, the place fixed upon for holding the discussion. The debate commenced on Monday, the 13th ultimo, and was continued for nine days successively. Much interest was excited, and it is computed, by the Cincinnati Chronicle, that more than 1200 persons attended during each day of the debate, many of whom were strangers, attracted to the city by the novelty and importance of the discussion.

At the close of the contest, the parties, as might have been expected, held precisely the same opinions which they had advocated prior to its commencement, neither being moved by the arguments of the other. Mr. Owen, it seems, however, had the worst of it, public sentiment running strongly in favour of his opponent, who is described as being a man of fine talents, and equally fine attainments.

We sincerely trust the result of this experiment will be a lasting warning to Mr. Owen, and other "shedders of new lights," to abstain from public controversies, or should they again be disposed to enter the field, we hope no one will think them worthy of serious opposition. When men of talents and piety engage in public disputes, such as that to which we have referred, they give an apparent importance to the schemes and doctrines and influence of these visionaries, of which they are, in reality, by no means deserving. Left to themselves, the practical results of their theories will soon expose their fallacy, and they will be shorn of the little influence they once possessed, while their deluded followers, in the bitterness of spirit, return to the beaten track, which they had quitted in search of an Eden that was no where to be found.

VAPOUR BATH.

In another column will be seen Dr. Worral's advertisement of the Vapour Bath, to which we beg leave to call the attention of our readers. Humid vapour, either simple or compound, by a direct application to the body, appears to have claimed, within a few years, a considerable share of public attention. From the statements made by European and American Physicians, it seems to exercise a prompt and decisive influence on the system; being found a very salutary aid to legitimate medical treatment.

The baths of the Egyptians, of the Asiatics generally, as well as those of ancient Greece and Rome, have been long celebrated, not less for their magnificence, than the salutary and useful purposes of their employment. With the orientals, to bathing is often added *local* agency, as shampooing, friction, &c. To eradicate disease from the system, the bath under some of its multitudinous forms, has been from time immemorial a popular remedy. While as an agent

under professional prescription it appears to be entitled to a still higher rank. The nations of a remote antiquity recognised it as a curative means.

In England, France, Germany and Russia, it has been long in requisition with the same intentions, while the savages of the north of Asia, and the aborigines of America, from the statements of travellers, appear to repose great confidence in its salutary effects. The use of the vapour bath does not appear to be confined to any particular season of the year; and it is said by such as are personally acquainted with effects, that they have never realized any injurious consequences from an immediate exposure to the air after leaving the bath. It is indisputable that friction, joined to the vapour bath, effects on the animal economy a change accompanied by the most agreeable sensations, of which it is difficult to convey an idea. The skin, moistened by the vapour to which it has been exposed, becoming more soft and flexible, feels a delight which gives to existence a charm altogether new. We appear to appreciate more fully the happiness of existence; and, says a French writer, "We do not know till then what it is to live. A feeling of vivacity is experienced which qualifies us for all the exercises of the body. The muscles restored to their natural contractility, act at the same time with greater energy and ease. The blood circulates more freely through the vessels that contain it—the whole physical powers experience a salutary change, while the functions of the brain exhibit a remarkable increase of vigour."

MILITIA SYSTEM.

A correspondent desires to be informed whether any alterations have recently been made in the laws relating to this subject. Since the receipt of his communication we have not had an opportunity of examining the matter, but, unless we are deceived in our recollections, the only alterations which the old law has undergone relate to the Brigade Inspector. All able-bodied male citizens, (one or two classes specially excepted,) between the ages of 21 and 45, still continue liable to military duty on two days of the year, under a penalty of one dollar for absence on either day. Courts of appeal for each regiment are held at such times as the commanding officer may direct, and to these all excuses for absence must be referred. The usual time of holding these courts is in June.

These, we presume, are the principal objects of our correspondent's enquiry, and for his information we have stated them. Should there be any thing else upon this subject, concerning which he wishes to be informed, if he will point it out specifically, we shall be glad to oblige him.

THE DRAMA.

At Chesnut Street the Managers have been making great exertions to secure public favour. Several eminent vocalists are engaged, and two Italian Operas have been performed with distinguished success. The houses on both nights were full and fashionable.

Charles the XII. was performed for the first time in this city on Wednesday. It is good, but did not attract much.

At Arch Street considerable novelty has been produced. Major Noah's play of *She would be a Soldier*, was revived on Monday to a good house. It went off very well.

Tuesday, the English Comedy of the *Green Eye'd Monster*, was played for the first time.—It is rather dull.

A young lady of this city made her first appearance on any stage on Wednesday, in the arduous character of *Lady Townly*, and acquitted herself very creditably. She has a good face and figure; a fine, clear, distinct voice—and she reads with "good discretion of emphasis." If she intends making the stage her profession, with close application and diligent study, she will unquestionably become a valuable actress.

Several new pieces are announced. Among others "The Inheritance," and a melo drama called the "Inquisition; or, the Jew of Spain."

ADVANTAGES OF NEWSPAPERS.

A person riding very rapidly yesterday morning, was, when in the vicinity of Fourth and Wood streets, thrown, by the stumbling of his horse, violently upon the pavement, his head coming first in contact—by great good luck, a quantity of newspapers had been deposited in his hat for leisure reading—a copy of the National Intelligencer, National Journal, the United States Gazette, and one or two others of equal size—these served to break the force of the fall; so that though stunned and sadly bruised, he escaped a fracture of the scull.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Dr. Tobias Watkins, recently fourth auditor in the Treasury Department of the United States, was arrested in this city late at night on Thursday last, upon a warrant issued by the District Judge, wherein he is charged with sundry fraudulent practices in procuring money from the Treasury. An order for the removal of the prisoner to the place of trial was procured by the District Attorney, and yesterday, at noon, Dr. Watkins was taken to Washington under an escort of the Marshal. Rumors upon this subject have been in circulation for some time back, which, as the law is taking its course, ought not to be repeated in a public journal, and we therefore refrain. The warrant had been out for some days, and we understand that measures to attain its object, either here, at Boston, or New York, were in active progress.

SOUTH SHORE OF LAKE ERIE.

Effective measures, we learn, are now in progress, under the direction of the Treasury department, for ascertaining the precise situation of the South shore of Lake Erie, and the streams emptying into it. This information is sought, we understand, in order that the means which the Government is about taking to prevent smuggling from Canada to the States, may be more sure and permanently effected. In addition to a full compliment of officers at each of the landings, it is said that a revenue cutter, in addition to the one already ordered, is to be furnished to cruize between certain points on the upper part of the lake.—*Genaga Gazette.*

In the county of Potter, on the north line of Pennsylvania, 3 small streams begin the world within a few miles of each other, whose course terminates at the extreme points of the country, viz. the Alleghany River, flowing southwest to the Ohio and Mississippi, falls into the Gulf of Mexico; Pine Creek, flowing southwardly to the Susquehannah, falls into the Chesapeake Bay; Genessee River, flowing northward to Lake Ontario, falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Last Tuesday a young lad of the name of Bela Bell, son of Capt. Bela Bell of Depeyster, was chopping in the woods near his father's house, and hearing the noise of something fall from the tree under which he was at work, looked up, and received the weight of a limb of the tree, about ten feet long and four or five inches thick, directly across his mouth. The limb had fallen from a considerable height. His face is said to be shockingly mutilated. Hopes are entertained of his recovery; but from the description we have had of the mangled condition of the unfortunate young man, we should think it a very doubtful case.—*St Lawrence Gaz.*

SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

Within the last seventy years, the first stage commenced running between Boston and Portsmouth, with two horses only, being two days on the road and performing the route but once a week. They seldom carried more than two persons at a time during the first season, though the "Stage Chair" was "contrived" to carry four passengers, besides the driver. Now, we have morning and evening stages, daily, to Portsmouth; which, in the course of a year, carry an incredible number of passengers; besides a line of steam boats, which, it is believed, the present season, will convey a much larger number of travellers to Portland and places beyond, than have before been seen transported by this means of conveyance. Seventy years ago, the number of stage departures and arrivals did not exceed twenty, weekly; now we have a larger number than any other place in the Union, amounting to upwards of *sixteen hundred* departures and arrivals each week! Who can predict what the next seventy years will accomplish?—*Boston paper.*

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

We learn with deep regret, that Mr. George W. Adams, who was a passenger on board the Benjamin Franklin, on her trip to this city, was lost overboard early this morning. During most of the day, Mr. A was in a pleasant and sociable humor.—Towards evening, however, he complained of indisposition, and spoke of symptoms of a d termination of blood to the head. Subsequently he exhibited some decided evi nces of mental alienation. Among other marks of a mind temporarily diseased, he came up to a gentleman on deck in the afternoon, and very abruptly said—"Was it you, Sir, who said I attempted to jump oberboard?" On being answered in the negative, he turned quickly about, and walked to the other end of the boat, and although it was evident that the mind of the unfortunate gentleman was deranged, a gloom hung over him, yet he last evening appeared to join cheerfully in a conversation with Peter Jones, a native Missionary from Upper Canada, who, with Miss Barnes and two Indian boys were on board of the Franklin, on their way from Boston to this city. He expressed a deep interest for the mission, and gave a donation to Mr. Jones.—At the usual hour, Mr. A., with the other passengers, retired to their births. But at 3 o'clock this morning, Mr. A. got up, dressed himself hastily, and went to several births, asking the occupants. "Was it you who have circulated the report of a combination against Mr. Adams?" He then went upon deck, and continued to traverse it for some time. And at about 4 o'clock this morning his hat was found on deck, just forward of the wheel-house. His cloak also was found on deck. It is strange, under these circumstances, that the unfortunate young gentleman was not watched, and the catastrophe prevented.—This melancholy bereavment must fall heavily upon him who was lately at the head of this nation. There can be but few who will not sympathize with him in this affliction.

A very distressing circumstance happened last evening, though, providentially, the extent of the evil is not so great as is represented in the Gazette of this morning. A son, aged three years, of Mr. Joseph Shaw, who resides at No. 90 Henry-street, was playing in the street and was attacked by a sow, who injured the child very badly, and but for the interference of some of the passers-by, would probably have killed it.—One of its eyes was much lacerated, and an arm badly bruised.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

SLAVE TRADE.

This horrid and detestable traffic in human flesh, it appears by the last letters from Rio de Janeiro, has been prosecuted by the people of Brazil during the past year, with unremitted activity. It is estimated by intelligent persons at Rio, that in the course of the year 1828, *forty thousand slaves* were brought from Africa to Brazil!! In consequence of the determination of the Emperor of Brazil to suspend the importation of slaves entirely after the present year, extraordinary efforts continued to be made by the traders, to avail themselves of the existing privileges. The demand for specie, for the purchase of slaves, had consequently been very great, and this is one of the reasons assigned for the continued depreciation of the currency of Brazil.

The City of New Orleans has been thrown into great excitement by an order of the Governor of Louisiana to the Sheriff of New Orleans, to discontinue the practice of working the state convicts on the public streets. This course, it is alleged, has been adopted by the Excellency, for the purpose of screening the Murderer of Mrs. Flood, Gavarre, who is connected with one of the most respectable families in the State. The papers without regard to party, denounce the Governor's conduct in the most indignant terms—the city authorities have remonstrated against it, and a public meeting of the citizens was called for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

It appears by statistical tables, published in the Washington papers, that the imports into the United States during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1828, amounted to $88,509,824. Of this sum $41,027,792 was imported into New York. The exports for the same period have amounted to $72,264,686.—Of this sum $22,747,849 were exported from New York. It would seem that there has been imported this year $16,245,206 more than has been exported.

The amount imported from the British West India Islands, all told, is $123,291. Exports to the same, $26,149. This is the sum total of the British Colonial trade, which was formerly about seven million.

The imports in the year 1827, were $79,484,068. Exports, $82,324,827.

The official estimate of the number of Indians within the United States is 313,130—of whom
20,200 are within the country east of the Mississippi, north of the state of Illinois, and west of the three upper lakes.
94,200 within the country west of the Mississippi, east of the Rocky Mountains, and not included in the states of Louisiana, Missouri, or the territory of Arkansas.
20,000 within the Rocky Mountains.
80,000 west of the Rocky Mountains, between latitude 44 and 49.

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 13th ult. contains a letter, dated Havana, April 23, stating that an expedition would proceed from that place for the reconquest of Mexico. Information had been received that twelve battalions of 1600 men each, were embarking at Cadiz for Cuba, and that the Captain General of that Island had received orders to place all the disposable force under the direction of Admiral Laborde, with orders to be off the Cape of San Antonio toward the last of May; 6000 foot would embark on board Laborde's fleet, and the expedition from Spain would sail under the convoy of the Hero 74, and frigates Iberia and Perla.

A late number of the Pensacola Gazette gives an account of the arrest and trial of a man named Peter G. Williamson, for inhumanity to a female slave. Having absented herself in consequence of being sold to him against her wish, she was sought for by Williamson, and when found was tied behind a waggon by a chain fastened to her neck, and with her arms tied fast behind her. While in this situation, the waggon was driven rapidly about the streets, and in the manner the woman was dragged at the imminent hazard of her life; until the people rose with indignation, and released her from her perilous situation, so much injured that it was necessary to take her to the hospital. Williamson was seized and carried before a magistrate, where he was sentenced to pay a fine of *one hundred dollars and costs.*

Office of the New York Evening Post, May 8.

Richard Johnson and Catharine Casbiere, under sentence of death for murder, were this forenoon executed on Blackwell's Island. They were taken from the Bridewell a little after 8 o'clock, and conveyed to the gallows, accompanied by the Sheriff and a troop of horse, and followed by an assemblage of several thousands of men, women and boys, eager to witness the dying struggles of two of their fellow beings.—Early in the morning, Broadway, opposite the Bridewell, was blocked up with spectators, so much so as to make it difficult for carriages to pass; and for a short time before the procession moved every avenue leading to the prison was completely closed. We hope it will be the last time a similar opportunity will be afforded to gratify the idle curiosity of the populace of this large city. The revised laws provide that after the year 1829, all executions for capital crimes shall be performed in the yard of the prison where the convict is confined, in the presence of the proper officers.

We have just learned that the poor unfortunate wretches were turned off between 10 and 11 o'clock, from a gallows erected for the purpose on Blackwell's Island, and that a great part of the procession were disappointed in witnessing the spectacle, not being able to procure boats to convey them across the river to the Island; and this perhaps was a fortunate circumstance, for we have heard that one of the few boats which were put in requisition, with 13 persons in it, was upset, and before assistance could be rendered several were drowned.

☞ A respectable widow lady, formerly in good circumstances, with several children, has been, by misfortune, reduced to poverty. The past severe winter has completely stripped her of the little she possessed, and she is pressed for some arrears of rent. Hitherto shrinking from the thought of disclosing her distress, she has now consented to permit the *Publisher of this paper* to make an appeal to the benevolent, who may be *able and willing* to relieve her suffering situation.—To such, he will give the residence, but not for idle curiosity. Any contributions placed in his care, will be punctually applied as directed.

Arch Street Theatre.

This Evening, will be presented, TEKELI, or the Siege of Montgatz. After which, ROSINA, or the Reapers.—Rosina, 21rs. J. Stickney, her first appearance on this stage. On Monday, the HONEY MOON; the part of Juliana, by the Young Lady who made so successful an appearance in Lady Teazle.

MISS WRIGHT'S LECTURES.

MISS WRIGHT will commence her course of LECTURES ON KNOWLEDGE, at the Walnut street Theatre, on Monday evening, May the 11th, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, admitting a Lady and Gentleman, or two Ladies, twenty-five cents, to be procured at Mr. Willig's Music Ware-room, Chesnut street, above Fifth; at Mr. T. Desilver's Book Store, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh; and at the Box Office of the Theatre, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, and on the evening of the Lecture, at 7 o'clock, at which time the doors will be opened.

☞ The object in placing a price on the tickets of admission, is to meet the rent of the house, and contingent expenses. may 9—1t*

EXHIBITION

OF the Art of Fancy Glass Working and Spinning, at the Masonic Hall.

Mr. L. FINN begs leave to inform the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he will exhibit, for a short time, his curious and interesting Art of Fancy Glass Working and Spinning, which has been so extensively patronized in different cities in Europe and America, and trusts he will be able to gratify the curious and scientific that may favour him with their patronage.

The great variety of Ornaments of different colored Glass and Enamel, manufactured by the Advertiser, to the presence of the company, would exceed the limits of this advertisement; suffice it to say, there is scarcely any thing in nature or art but can be successfully imitated. The numerous ornaments are for sale, and form rare and curious specimens of art, well adapted as presents for relatives or a fair friend.

Admission 25 cents—children half price. Free admission tickets, not transferable, one dollar. Open from 10 till 2, and from 7 till 9 o'clock.

☞ This Exhibition is particularly interesting, and merits the attention of Heads of Families and Guardians. may 9—2m

REMOVAL.

STOCKLEY & BIRCH, TAILORS,

HAVE removed from No. 149 to 163 Chesnut street, a few doors above. They have on hand, an excellent assortment of goods in their line, suitable for the season and fashion, which they will make to order at short notice, and in the best manner. They make use of the present occasion to tender their thanks to their friends for past favours, and respectfully solicit their continuance. may 9—1t

A YOUNG MAN,

NAMED DANIEL DATES, apparently about the age of 21, who was in my employment of Bottling, has left me, and now is collecting notices from my customers in my name; I therefore warn the citizens not to trust him at their risk.

may 9—1t JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

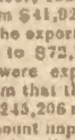
FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the 10th of April last, a boy named JAMES SMITH, 17 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, spare visage and genteel shape. Had on when he went away, corduroy pantaloons and roundabout, and white hat, festooned with crape. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account. The above reward will be paid to any person returning him to JAMES GIBSON, Carter,

Queen, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

may 9—3t*

TO LET,



A small Water Power, with a good Water Wheel, about eighteen feet diameter. The building is part stone and part frame, situate three miles from Market street Bridge, in the immediate vicinity of a Bleach Works, Blockley Township.—The above will be rented low, and any moderate alterations or improvements made to a good tenant. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, Mrs. SUPPLEE, on the premises. may 9—3t*

LOST,

ON the 29th of April, on the road between Frankford and Smithfield, a Ladies' Cloak, of dark twilled bombazett, lined with green flannel; the hood with which to match. Three dollars will be given to the finder, by leaving it at Eastburn's, sign of Gen. Pike, Frankford; or to the subscriber, in Branch Town. may 9—2* WILLIAM JACKSON.

English and American Views,

At 18 cents per dozen.

JUST received, a beautiful collection of English and American Views, suitable for scraps, handsomely engraved, consisting of *three hundred and thirteen* different views, which can be procured at only 18 cents per dozen.

Also, a great variety of all kinds of engravings and lithographs, large and small size, either for framing or scraps. The Ladies are particularly invited to avail themselves of the present opportunity of obtaining Scraps in the greatest variety, at the uncommon low price of 1 cent and a half, for a London engraving.

S. HART & SON,
No. 65 South Third street.

☞ Direction, opposite Girard's Bank. may 9—1t

BARGAINS.

BY M. THOMAS.

ON MONDAY, the 11th inst. at 10 o'clock, by order of a licensed pawnbroker, an extensive assortment of seasonable clothing, consisting of frock coats, coats, coatees, roundabouts, vests and pantaloons, ladies' silk, crape, gingham, calico and lace white flounced and worked dresses, merino, silk and crape scarfs and shawls, new men's hose, boots, shoes, parasols, umbrellas, bonnets, gloves, dress patterns, feather beds, a number of fine cassimere pants patterns, and a great variety of other articles.

Also, previous to the sale of clothing, will be sold a few watches, and a number of lots of jewellery.

The above are actual unredeemed pledges, and are well worth the attention of house keepers and dealers, particularly as every article will be positively sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

may 9—1t*

ALMANACK.

1829. MAY.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
9 SATURDAY,...	4 38	7 1	6 31	
10 SUNDAY,.....	4 36	7 2	7 31	
11 MONDAY,.....	4 34	7 3	8 39	
12 TUESDAY,....	4 32	7 4	9 34	
13 WEDNESDAY,.	4 30	7 5	10 26	
14 THURSDAY,...	4 28	7 6	11 26	
15 FRIDAY,.....	4 26	7 7	0 3	

MARRIED,

At Bridgeport, Conn. on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Henry Jedah, S. BADGER, Esq. of Philadelphia, to Miss LUCRETIA B. W. HOYT, daughter of the late George Hoyt, Esq. Cashier of the Bridgeport Bank.

At Readyville, on Thursday, the 16th ult. by the Rev. Jesse Alexander, Mr. JAMES HOLMES, merchant of Murfreesborough, to Miss MARY, daughter of Charles Ready, Esq. all of Rutherford county, Tennessee.

On the 7th ult. by Frederick Wolbert, Esq. Mr. JAMES STUBS, to Miss JULIANN MILLIAM, both of this city.

On Monday evening, May 4th, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. DAVID PAYNTER, to Miss SARAH COOPER, all of this city.

On Saturday morning, April 25th, by Benjamin W. Richards, Esq. Mayor, SAMUEL LEE, of Berks County, Penn. to JANE, daughter of the late Caleb Wright, of this city.

On Sunday evening last, by Elder F. Plummer, Mr. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Southwark, to Miss LOUISA LEWIS, of this city.

On Tuesday last, the 28th ult. at Rocky Hill, Bloomsbury, near Trenton, N. J. by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. PETER AMEDEE HARGOUS, to EUGENIA VICTORINE, eldest daughter of John B. Sarrett, Esq.

On Thursday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Livingston, Mr. JOSEPH PRYOR to Miss AMELIA daughter of the late Jacob Schreiner, of this city.

On Thursday, the 30th ult. by the Rev. George C. Potts, Mr. JAMES M'CALL, of the District of Southwark, to Miss MARIA WALKER, of Moyamensing township.

On the 29 inst. by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, Mr. EDWARD MARJARUM, of this city, to Miss ELENOR HUNT, of Moyamensing.

On Thursday evening, in New York, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. ARSCOTT COHAM, of Boston, to Miss SARAH ANN WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia.

On Sunday, the 26 ult. by the Rev. Dr. Staughton Mr. GEORGE BATTEES, Merchant, to Miss MARY NOWLAND, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, JOHN WELSH, jr. to REBECCA H. daughter of Alexander J. Miller.

On Thursday, the 30th ult. by Benjamin W. Richards, Esq. Mayor, ROBERT HUTCHINSON, to ELIZABETH S. PAXON, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 19th ult. by the Rev. Wm. E. Ashton, Mr. J. A. FELL, to Miss JULIA ANN B. DAVISON, all of this city.

On the 20th ult. in Georgetown, by the Rev. Dr. Balch, JAMES WEBSTER, M. D. of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY JANE, eldest daughter of Mr. Joel Cruttenden, of the former place.

On the 5th ult. at Athens, Georgia, by the Rev. M. Waddel, D. D. Lieutenant WILLIAM F. SHIELDS, of the United States Navy, to Miss AMANDA CAROLINE G. BOUCHELLE, daughter of Dr. Jesse C. Bouchelle, late of South Carolina.

At New Haven, Conn. on the 28th ult. Dr. NATHAN R. IVES, to Miss SARAH B. BADGER, daughter of Samuel Badger, Esq. of Philadelphia.

On the 5th inst. near Bustleton, Philadelphia county, by the Rev. Hornio G. Jones, RICHARD GRIFFITHS, of New York, to SARAH A. HARRIS, eldest daughter of Theophilus Harris, Esq.

In Boston, by the Rev. Mr. Wiley, Mr. WILLIAM EATON, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 74, to Miss LOVEY WORTHY, aged 29, daughter of Mr. Philip Woods, formerly proprietor of the Boston Museum, and a son-in-law of the happy bridegroom.

DIED,

On Wednesday, Mr. CHARLES UDELL, aged 23, a native of Birmingham, Eng.

On Wednesday morning, the 6th instant, JOHN P. KAVNAUGH.

On Wednesday, suddenly, CHARLES P. SMITH, son of Rowland Smith, in the 32th year of his age.

On the evening of the 5th inst. after a short but painful illness, JAMES STEEL, in the 69th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, after a long and tedious illness which she bore with christian resignation, Miss CATHARINE HASTICKER.

On Tuesday, May 5, of a lingering illness, Mrs. ROSANNA, wife of Alexander St'Serly.

On the 1st inst. of the small pox, AMANDA ROSS LEWIN, aged 6 years.

On Thursday evening, 30th April, ABBY MARTIN, daughter of Martin Fenning, aged 14 months.

On Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Mrs. MARY ROSS, in the 69th year of her age.

On Sunday morning, May 3, ADAM SHEFER, son of Mrs. Behecke, aged 32 years.

On Sunday afternoon, the 3d inst., of a lingering illness, JOHN STOCKTON, in the 35th year of his age.

On Sunday, Mr. DAVID WEAVER, in the 44th year of his age.

On Monday morning, after a lingering illness, ELIZA, wife of John Maxwell, in the 35th year of her age.

At New York, on Sunday morning, in the 57th year of his age, Capt. MOSS OLMSTEAD, late of this city.

On Thursday, the 23d ult. at his residence in Earl Township, Lancaster county, ABRAHAM CARPENTER, Senr. Father of Doctor Abraham Carpenter of that city, aged 75 years and 15 days.

On the 25th ult. at the house of his brother Thomas, at Huntingdon, Pa. RICHARDSON READ, aged 30 years.

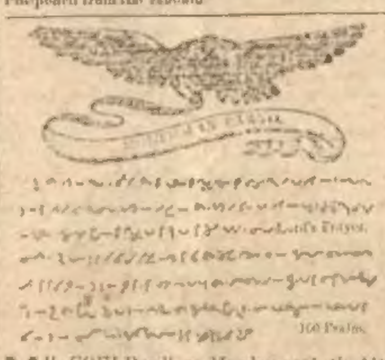
In Milton, Pa. on Thursday evening, the 23d ult. of Consumption, Mr. EZEKIEL SANDERSON, in the 19th year of his age, son of W. H. Sanderson, merchant. He was an amiable young man, of promising talents; the pride of his parents, obedient and kind; he was a favorite with his associates, and though his spirit has fled from earth, and he entombed, the memory of his qualities as a son, a brother, and companion, will be cherished whilst any to whom he was endeared by any of these relations, shall continue to exist.

At Harrisburg, on Thursday last, after a short illness, Dr. MARTIN LUTHER.

In New York, on Thursday morning, Mrs. ANN M. HARRIS, wife of Francis C. Harris, of this city, and daughter of John Ferguson, Esq. of New York.

On the 30 ult. at his late residence, in Cantwell's Bridge, Delaware, in the sixty second year of his age, SAMUEL THOMAS, a highly respected member of the Society of Friends.

NOTICE.—A lecture will be delivered tomorrow evening, at the Universalist Church in Callowhill street, from 2. Thes. 1: 7, 8, 9. "And to you who are troubled rest with us, when the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven with his mighty angels, in flaming fire, taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his power." Postponed from last sabbath



100 Psalm.

MR. GOULD will, on Monday next, the 11th of May, commence a course of *Stenographic Instructions*, at his residence, No. 6 North Eighth street, Philadelphia. The course will consist of *ten practical lessons*, of an hour each, at such times in the day or evening, as may best suit the learners.

The advantages resulting from a knowledge of this art, are so numerous and obvious, as to require no explanation. Those, therefore, who may think it desirable to write from *five to ten times as fast as they now do*, will do well to call as above, where every satisfaction will be given upon the subject. may 9—1t

FOR SALE,

COTTAGE HOUSE & GARDEN.

THAT beautiful property, situated on the Germantown Road, near the intersection of Sixth street, front on said road 113 feet, on Sixth street 160 feet, depth 240 feet, more or less. On the premises there is a three story house front, two rooms on a floor, with a kitchen, two story frame house back, summer houses, with other convenient buildings; two pumps of excellent water; in the garden there are some good early fruit trees. It is altogether a healthy desirable situation. Further description is unnecessary, as it is open to view. It is an indisputable title, and is now occupied by J. Bacon, as a Grocery and Tavern.

For further information, inquire of the Proprietor, who resides on the premises. may 9—4t

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against trusting ANY PERSON on my account, unless where they hold a written order, under my own hand.

may 9—2t* JON. GARDNER.

GOLD WATCH LOST.

LOST, 1mo. 20th last, A LARGE GOLD WATCH, maker's name, Benjamin Webb, London, with a Chrystal Seal attached, by a black silk ribbon. Whoever returns the same to MORDECAI L. DAWSON, No. 79 Chesnut street, or THOMAS PARKER, Watch Maker, No. 13 South Third street, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward.

5mo. 9—6t

Apprentice for Vest Making.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by an experienced Vest Maker, an Apprentice. Inquire of Mrs. E. THOMPSON,

No. 2 Northampton Court, Kunkle st. above Callowhill. may 9—3t*

VAPOUR BATHS,

NO. 5 LIBRARY STREET,

OPEN every day, at all hours, and suitable attendance provided for both sexes.

For Rheumatic, Syphilitic, Mercurial, Cutaneous Diseases, &c. Price of a single Bath, 50 cents; Tickets for the Season, $10.

Vapour Bathing, unrivalled as a luxury and cleanser of the skin, is highly important as a *Therapeutic* Agent.—The Proprietor will cheerfully meet the views of Medical Gentlemen in adapting the Vapour to the System under such modifications, embracing temperature and quality, as may be best suited to particular instances.

The popular opinion, that Vapour Bathing, by opening the pores of the skin, renders the system injuriously susceptible of *atmospheric impressions*, is without foundation, and unsustained by experience. "We have administered," says a celebrated French Physician," the Vapour Bath with the same security and equal success in all the different periods of life. The greatest heat of Summer, and the extreme cold of Winter, do not forbid its use. As a means of preserving health, it ought indeed to be particularly employed in cold and damp weather." It may not be improper to observe, that the Aromatic Vapour, either simple or compound, is always used, except in those cases, in which a preference is given to the dry. The Vapour of sulphur, in obstinate cutaneous affections, will be administered when requested.

T. A. WORRALL.

We highly approve of the plan of Vapour Baths, as proposed by Dr. Worrall. We consider them a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of some diseases, and cheerfully recommend his establishment as deserving of public patronage. (Signed,)

JOSEPH PARRISH, M. D.
WILLIAM RUMSEY, M. D.

Philadelphia, 6th mo. 2d, 1829.

I cheerfully unite in sentiment with Drs. Parrish and Rumsey, in regard to the Vapour Bath Establishment of Dr. Worrall. JOHN BARNES, M. D.

May 2d, 1829.

The utility of Vapour Bathing, considered as an active remedy in numerous diseases, a means of preserving health, of cleanliness, and luxurious enjoyment, has been recognised from the most remote eras of civilization.—The want of them has long been felt as a serious inconvenience by the public, and especially by the Physicians of this city, who have in consequence been often baffled in their efforts to afford relief to their patients. The apparatus being portable, the powerful influence of the Vapour Bath, can now be commanded by the practitioner at any time in such cases as he may require it.—The operation of Vapour Bathing in the treatment of diseases, may be modified, and rendered more efficacious by *medicating* the Vapour with the volatile principles of various medicinal agents. By this means, medical effects may be produced directly on the skin and lungs, and through them on the whole animal economy. This method of treating diseases is *extensively* employed in the different capitals and large cities of Europe, and very favourable reports of its success have been published.—Baths of this kind have also been in operation in New York and Charleston for several years, and they are considered, by many of the most respectable medical gentlemen, as affording a very useful and efficient addition to our remedial means.

SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D.

Philadelphia, 3lay 5th, 1829. may 9—6t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLASS No. 5, for 1829,

TO be drawn in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 22d of May, 1829. 60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,845		2,845
10	1,000		10,000
10	500		5,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
30	100		3,000
81	80		4,080
51	60		3,060
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
102	30		3,060
204	20		4,080
306	15		4,590
1020	10		10,200
11475	5		57,375

19395 Prizes, 20625 Blanks, } $4,230 Tickets, at $4, is... $136,860

In the above Scheme, formed by the ternary combination of 60 numbers, and the drawing of 9 ballots, there will be 84 Prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on; 1,836 each having two of them on; and 11,475, each having one only of these on; and also, 20,625 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, which will be blanks.

To determine the fate of these prizes and blanks, the 60 numbers, from 1 to 60 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 9 of them will be drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it, as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn from the wheel, will be entitled to the prize of.....$10,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, to.....5,000
That having on it the 7th, 8th and 9th, to.....2,845
Those 10 tickets having on them the 4th, 5th and 9th; 4th, 8th and 9th; 5th, 6th and 9th; 5th, 7th and 9th; 5th, 8th and 9th; 6th, 7th and 9th; 6th, 8th and 9th, each.....1,000
Those 10 tickets having on them the 3d, 7th and 8th; 3d, 7th and 9th; 3d, 8th and 9th; 4th, 5th and 7th; 4th, 5th and 8th; 4th, 5th and 9th; 4th, 6th and 7th; 4th, 6th and 8th; 4th, 6th and 9th; 4th, 7th and 8th, each.....500
Those 10 tickets having on them the 3d, 4th and 7th; 3d, 4th and 8th; 3d, 4th and 9th; 3d, 5th and 6th; 3d, 5th and 7th; 3d, 5th and 8th; 3d, 5th and 9th; 3d, 6th and 7th; 3d, 6th and 8th; 3d, 6th and 9th; 3d, 7th and 8th; 3d, 7th and 9th; 3d, 8th and 9th; 3d, 4th and 5th; 3d, 4th and 6th, each.....200
All others, with three of the drawn numbers on, (being 20) each.....100
Those 51 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d drawn numbers, each.....60
Those 51 tickets having on them the 3d and 4th drawn numbers, each.....50
Those 51 tickets having on them the 5th and 6th drawn numbers, each.....50
Those 51 tickets having on them the 6th and 7th drawn numbers, each.....40
Those 102 tickets having on them the 1st and 3d; or the 2d and 4th drawn numbers, each.....30
Those 204 tickets having on them the 4th and 5th; or the 4th and 6th; or the 5th and 7th; or 5th and 8th drawn numbers, each.....20
Those 306 tickets having on them the 5th, and 9th; or the 6th and 8th; or the 6th and 9th; or the 7th and 8th; or the 7th and 9th; or the 8th and 9th drawn numbers, each.....15
All others with TWO of the drawn numbers on, (being 1020) each.....10
And all tickets having ONE, only, of the drawn numbers on, (being 11,475,) each.....5

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

Tickets and Shares for sale at the Managers' Office, No. 121 Chesnut street, at Scheme price, $4, until Thursday night, the 7th inst. after which they will advance to $5.

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

Philadelphia, May, 1829. may 9 1t

JAMES CHESNUT,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

No. 194 Callowhill street,

WHERE he offers, on the lowest terms, School Books and Stationary, of every description. Hazen's Symbolical Primer, or Class Book No. 1; and Speller and Definer, or Class Book No. 2; Common School Books, &c. Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, &c. Books neatly rebound, and Blank Books bound to any pattern. ☞ Bindery at No. 24 North Third street. may 2—6m

DRAWING OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Class No. 4, for 1829.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 4, for 1829, do hereby certify, the following are the Numbers which were this day drawn from the sixty placed in the wheel, viz.—

59 33 43 8 29 35 51 3 60

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order which they stand above; that is to say, No. 59 was first that was drawn; No. 33, was the second; No. 43 was the third; No. 8, was the fourth; No. 29, was fifth; No. 35, was the sixth; No. 51, was the seventh; No. 3, was the eighth; No. 60, was the ninth and last.

Witness our hands, at the City of Philadelphia, 4th day of May, 1829.

ANDREW PETTIT,
ROBERT PATTERSON
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE
JACOB SPERRY.

Attest—JOHN TOLBERT, Secretary.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining Prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 4, 1829, with the order in which they were drawn; the Managers announce to the public the following result—

The Tickets which drew the 84 highest prizes, those having on them Combination Numbers:

Combination.	Order.	Prize.
33 43 59	1 2 3	—Entitled to.....$10,000
8 29 35	4 5 6	10,000
3 35 54	6 8 9	5,000
3 51 54	7 8 9	5,000
3 29 53	2 5 8	1,000
29 33 54	2 5 9	1,000
33 35 51	2 6 7	1,000
3 53 35	2 6 8	1,000
33 35 54	2 6 9	1,000
3 33 51	2 7 8	1,000
33 51 54	2 7 9	1,000
3 35 54	2 8 9	1,000
8 29 43	3 4 5	1,000
8 29 43	3 4 6	1,000
8 43 51	3 4 7	1,000
3 8 43	3 4 8	1,000
8 43 54	3 4 9	1,000
29 35 43	3 5 6	1,000
29 43 51	3 5 7	1,000
3 29 43	3 5 8	1,000
29 43 54	3 5 9	1,000
35 43 51	3 6 7	1,000
3 35 43

Variety is the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

SONG—*Burnet o' Blue.*

Sung on the meeting of Prince Charles and Flora Macdonald, in the Highlands of Scotland.

BY J. GRAHAM.

Mild evening shone sweet from the hills of the west,
And gay bloomed the verdure on nature's green breast,
When first my young soldier approach'd on my view,
In Tartan array and a bonnet o' blue.

Tall was his stature and manly his air,
And down by his side the claymore he did wear,
Fair were his features and rosy their hue,
And sweet were their smiles 'neath his bonnet o' blue.

A star on his breast the young soldier display'd
Tall hid in the folds of a rich Tartan plaid,
With steps slow and graceful, towards me he drew,
And raised from his head his gay bonnet o' blue.

"My fairest," in soft warning accents he said,
"A lone wandering stranger solicits your aid;
Sad, friendless and weary, my course I pursue
"Among these deep glens and bleak mountains so blue.

"Their wild scanty fruits all the day are my bread,
"Their cold dreary surface all night is my bed,
"This plaid all my covering from night's chilly dew,
"My pillow, sweet maid, is this bonnet o' blue.

He threw by the plaid that concealed his bright star,
And told me his fate in a hazardous war,
That gratitude rewards and whole hosts did pursue,
And the son of a King wore this bonnet o' blue.

But thus while he spoke, by the twilight's faint light,
A tall armed band I perceived on the height,
I said, "my love, fly."—"O, I cannot from you"
Exclaimed the dear youth with the bonnet o' blue.

No time to delay and no power to reply,
Except by the tear-drop that stream'd from my eye;
O'er moor and o'er mountain together we flew,
I rescued my Prince with his bonnet o' blue.

A WASHERWOMAN'S SOLILOQUY.

In vain I strive to wash away my grief,
First wring my hands and then my handkerchief:
The world, the pitying world, may know by these,
My woes have driven me to extremities;
A melancholy tale of such a tub!
To wash! previchance the floor—aye there's the *rub*,
How am I horned by fear and then by hope,
Soft sensibility and sullen soap.

RIDDLE.

I am a word of seven letters, and a very essential servant of a cold night. My 7th, 3d, 1st, 2d and 6th is a piece of kitchen furniture; my 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 6th is a musical name; my 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th is often purchased in a mutaka; my 1st, 2d, 6th, 3d and 7th is a noise made by a domestic animal; my 7th, 3d, 2d and 6th frequently causes music; my 3d, 1st, 2d and 6th is strength; my 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th is a place of riches; my 2d, 3d, 7th and 6th is after the appointed time; my 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th is an avenue; my 7th, 3d, 4th and 5th will be found on board of a ship; my 1st, 5th, 3d and 5th is a part of the American eagle; my 1st, 3d, 5th and 6th is a kitchen operation; my 1st, 6th, 3d and 7th is a sensation of the pulse; my 1st, 3d, 2d and 6th is a large bundle; my 3d, 1st, 6th and 7th is to assist; my 3d, 4th and 7th is an industrious insect; my 4th, 6th and 7th is an enemy to mind; my 3d, 2d and 6th is a pleasant drink; my 1st, 6th and 7th is to wager; my 6th, 3d and 7th supports existence.—Tell my name.

FEMALE SOCIETY.

A modern writer observes that, "he who speaks lightly of female society, is either a *numskull* or a *knave!*"—the former not having sense enough to discern its benefits, and the latter hating the restraints it lays on his vices.

"Black spirits and white, blue spirits and grey."

A senior member of the western bar, of jocose memory, was lately met by an old grey headed republican, who had been refreshing himself pretty well with *rye tea*, and was thus accosted —"Well, we are both getting grey." "Yes," replied the counsellor, "and one of us has got a little *blue*."

JUVENILE PHILOSOPHY.

Walking the other day in the streets, we saw a little fellow fall on his face on the pavement, on which he roared out most lustily. Running to pick him up, we wisely applied ourselves to cheer him with the comfortable consideration that he would be well to-morrow. "Poh, poh, my little man, don't cry, you'll not mind it a pin to-morrow." Upon which the young sufferer, surely unconscious of the sense and wit of his reply, said, with the tear in his eye, and the cry of pain hardly for a moment repressed—"Then I won't cry to-morrow." A discourse of an hour long could not better elucidate the subject.

THE TWO CATS BEAT.

It has been confidently asserted that the black snake of North America has the property of expanding itself to such a degree, that he has been known to swallow a bulk twice as big as his own. Our informant states that two of these reptiles having come in contact, and both feeling demands of appetite, the first assailant began at the tail of the other with such vigor, that he soon made his antagonist look about, who, believing in the doctrine of retaliation, began to pay him in his own coin, and thus they began mutually to swallow each other until not a vestige was to be seen.

A Frenchman by the name of Charles Ritte, *was killed in Pennsylvania, by a notorious murderer named* Whiskey.

MAKING A POOR MOUTH.

It is common, we know, for delinquent subscribers to assert that the printer is always making a poor mouth; but really it would be difficult for us to make a FAT one. And all will accord with us in opinion, when we inform them that from the first of August last, up to the 4th of March, inst. we have received on account of subscription, but 2 3-4 bushels wheat, 2 of corn, 6 of potatoes, (half of which are frozen;) 127 lbs. pork, 3 quarters of beef and one of veal. We have not received cash enough during this time to pay for the paper we have used. And all would justify us in putting the screws to delinquents, when they are further informed that we are now out of paper, out of ink, out of flour, out of meal, out of beef, out of pork, out of cash, out of credit, most desperately out of humour, and a little too deeply in debt. Our feelings revolt at the idea of "coming on the township," but if we are not paid soon, "what else can we do!"—*Ohio paper.*

A mistake arising out of a very simple *equivoque*, occurred at Bury last week. A gentleman living near that town wrote to a broker to procure him a couple of good *hogsheads*, and to send them to him as soon as possible. The broker happened to be out when the note arrived, and his wife, a good *liberal* woman, having opened it set about obeying the order. After exploring the greatest number of the butchers' shambles in Bury, she procured two enormous *pig's heads!!* and despatched them, with an apology, that if these were not large enough she had done her best to fulfil his order in the absence of her husband."—*Bury Herald.*

DECENCY.—A friend was ear-witness to the following soliloquy of a devotee of Sir John Barleycorn, turned out of a public house at three o'clock on a Sunday afternoon, being church time; "I say its a hardship—a very great hardship (hiccup.) It is christian country? (hiccup.) It would serve them right now, if I were to go to church, and disturb them (hiccup.) But no —I am too much a lover of (hiccup) decency!" and here he rolled into the kennel.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

Somebody asked Baron Rothschild to take venison. "No!" said the Baron, "I never eatsh venshon, I don't think it ish so cost as mutton." "O!" said the Baron's friend, "I wonder at your saying so: if mutton were better than venison, why does venison cost so much more?" "Vy?" replied the Baron, "I will tell you vy—in dish world de peeples always prefer vat ish *deer* to vat ish *sheep*."

WARM WORK.

Martinez, the incombustible Spaniard, as he is termed, made his promised appearance at the Theatre last night, but the house was not very numerously attended. The oven was well-constructed and occupied a space directly in the centre of the stage, with the mouth of it towards the pit. The process of heating it, which gave a genial glow to the whole house, being completed, Martinez made his appearance, habited in a large woollen great coat, trousers and a loose cap, which was pulled down over his ears, sometimes below his eyes, but never hiding any other part of the face. The heat of the oven, by Fahrenheit's thermometer, having been ascertained to be 230 degrees (about a fourth hotter than boiling-water,) the Spaniard fearlessly let himself into the scorching cavity, and seated himself on a stool not far from the centre, remained there nearly five minutes, amusing himself by singing and holding on his head a tin of cakes, made from dough, and which were pretty well baked during the period mentioned. On leaving the oven the upper coat of the Spaniard was blackened generally, and crumbled at the touch to cinders. His pulse, at the time, was examined by Dr. King, and found to have risen to 215. He did not seem exhausted but perspired profusely.—Seating himself he remained on the stage about a quarter of an hour, during which the additional fuel was consumed in the oven, the heat of which having been raised to 260 degrees of Fahrenheit, he again entered it as fearlessly as before, frequently calling out that he was comfortable and pleased with his situation. He remained in the oven this time two or three minutes longer than before, during which he drank a bottle of wine; but an omelet which was frying in a vessel on his head, was by an accident nearly destroyed. His appearance, on again leaving the oven, was similar to that previously stated. In about twenty minutes, no additional fuel having been used, he returned into it, and its mouth for a minute or two was stopped. On removing the wooden door, by a combination of chemicals, which, when unseen, he had himself ignited, his whole figure appeared as red hot—an effect astounding and impressively terrible to behold; the confined stench occasioned by it, if turned into a small stable, it is said would have suffocated a horse. At the close of his third baking he plunged himself into a reservoir of cold water, sinking, for a short time, beneath its surface; and subsequently dripping like a mermaid, he rose from the fluid without assistance, and, with a smile playing on his features, made his final bow to the spectators. In the above exhibition, which is any thing but a pleasant one, decidedly there was no trick. It is proper however to observe, that between the bottom and the crown of the oven the space is seven or eight feet; and as heat ascends, the temperature of the upper and lower part of it must be very dissimilar; but enough of heat must remain any where within it to destroy life unless singularly guarded and by art rendered secure.—*Brighton Gazette, Feb. 12.*

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

The Legislature of Maryland have incorporated a company for the cultivation of the vine; with a capital of $12,000. It is to go into operation in the early part of the present month.—Its objects are not so much to introduce the general cultivation of vineyards into the country as to ascertain the modes of tending the plant best adapted to the soil and climate, and to "hold such lands and real and personal estates, and erect such works and establishments as may be proper for cultivating, improving, gathering, preparing, and preserving the grape, as also for the manufacture and preservation of wine."

Doctor REESE of Jasper county, Georgia, who last year made an experiment in cultivating the Palma Christi or Castor Oil Bean, (*Ricinus Americanus*) will try the experiment again the present year, on a larger scale. He expects to have fifty or sixty acres under culture. It is thought this cultivation would be more profitable than almost any other that could be adopted in the Up country. It yields about the same to the acre as Indian corn; and each bushel of the berry yields from a gallon and a half to two gallons of oil, which is worth two dollars and a half per gallon. With the exception of gathering, this crop requires no more labour than one of corn.

The *live oak* is confined to the southern part of the United States, extending from the Islands on the east of the Carolina's, Georgia and Florida, to the Mississippi river. It is most luxuriant on the Islands, and the sea air appears to be important, if not essential to its growth. It grows to the height of 40 or 50 feet, with numerous branches and a bushy top, thick foliage, narrow leaves, upper surface dark green colour, and a lower surface approaching white, continuing several years upon the trees. Acorns are long, oval, nearly black, placed in shallow cups, and said to have been used by the Indians for extracting oil to mix with their food, if not themselves used for food.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE MIDDLE STATES.

The March number of the New-York Farmer contains an article by Jesse Buel, Esq. comparing the climate of the Middle States of this republic with that of Great Britain, in reference to the productions of Horticulture. The Middle States lying between 38 and 43 degrees of north latitude, and England from the British Channel to the Scottish border lying between 50 and 55, the difference of latitude between the two countries is twelve degrees. The difference in climate, however, is less, as Mr. Buel justly observes, than the difference in latitude, since the severity of cold in Britain is mitigated by the surrounding ocean, at the same time that the heats of summer are lessened, and the air impregnated with a perpetual humidity.—He estimates the mean heat of the Middle States during the months of vegetation, or in other words, from the 1st of April to the 1st of November, to be *twelve degrees* greater than in England, and that of the summer months, June, July and August, to be *eighteen degrees* greater —while the mean temperature of the winter months is *fifteen degrees colder* here than in England. Mr. Buel observes, that plants flourish best and develope their valuable properties most fully in the temperature and soil in which they are found native. In cultivating the fruits of warmer climates the English gardener is therefore obliged to apply an artificial heat. The cost of this process places beyond the reach of the great mass of the people in England many of those productions which upon here in the open air and are common in our gardens. The writer then proceeds to compare the modes of culture of some of the most important garden productions in the different countries.

The *Apple* tree is naturalized in both countries. It grows on the St. Lawrence and in the Orkneys. In all countries, however, it may be observed that its juices are more concentrated and finer flavored in warm and dry situations than humid and cold ones. Great quantities of this fruit are imported into England from America, and American apples bear a higher price in the market than those produced in the country—circumstances sufficient to show on which side the advantage lies.

Of the *Pear*, Mr. Buel remarks that all the kinds which grow in England do equally well in the middle states, while many which mature their fruit here in the open grounds, require in that country extensive walls of stone or brick.

The *Peach*, a native of Persia, between the 36th and 40th degrees of latitude, requires in England walls, glass frames, or peach houses, and only two sorts come to tolerable perfection in the open air. With us no such apparatus is needed, and the earlier varieties which ripen in the heats of August are as fine at Albany as further south. The same remarks may be applied to the Nectarine.

The *Apricot*, originally brought from Asia, between the 36th and 46th degrees of north latitude, is in England generally trained against walls, with us it requires no such aids, and produces a finer flavoured fruit without them.

The *Plum*, brought first from Syria, in north latitude 30 to 33, to Greece, and thence to Italy, requires the aid of walls in England, for the finer and more delicate varieties, but not in this country. Mr. Buel observes, that in no part of the world does it probably attain to higher perfection, than in the vicinity of Albany.

The *Cherry*, which came to us from Pontus, on the southern coast of the Euxine, in latitude 40 and 42, is a hardy tree, and perfects its fruit in both England and the United States.

The *Gooseberry*, which grows wild in Piedmont between the 45th and 47th degrees of north latitude, and in our own country as far north as 68, has been greatly improved by culture in Great Britain, and is produced of greater size and finer perfection than in America.

Of the *Grape*, an English work on gardening says, that the finer sorts do not come to perfection in the southern counties in England, even when trained against walls, and in the most favourable seasons. No varieties of the fruit are raised there without walls, glass frames, or grape houses. In the middle states the samples exhibited to the New York Horticultural Societies authorized the opinion that the European varieties may be cultivated successfully in the open ground. They have produced this fruit in perfection as far north as Albany, and Mr. Buel mentions that he has known vines to resist the severity of our winter without covering. But without depending upon the European kinds we have an abundance of delicious native varieties.

The *Melon*, raised every where in our fields and gardens, requires the aid of glass in England, and is sold at an enormous price in the market. The *Cucumber* likewise requires in that country the aid of artificial heat.

The *Cabbage* family, including the *Cauliflower, Brocoli*, &c. grow better and form a more important article of food in Britain than in the middle states.

The *Bean* is extensively cultivated in both countries, but the varieties raised are different. The Lima bean, a great favorite here, cannot be matured in the climate of England.

The *Pea, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Onion, Sallad*, and many other esculents are common to the gardens of both countries, and the writer of the article in the New York Farmer does not pretend to decide in which they succeed best with the same attention in culture.

From the considerations and facts which we have embodied in this abstract of Mr. Buel's article, and from others which he mentions in the course of it, he concludes that the climate of the Middle States is better adapted to the culture of the Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Nectarine, Apricot, Grape, Cucumber and Melon, the finer varieties of the bean, the onion, squash, pumpkin, tomato, watermelon, sweet potatoe, egg plant, okra and pepper, than the climate of England; that on the other hand the gooseberry, cauliflower, cabbage and brocoli thrive best in the climate of the latter, and that for the other productions of the garden there is probably no material preference to be given to either. In one important respect, however, he admits that England has the advantage, in the science, industry and perseverance that have been applied to remedy the defects of her climate, and which have raised her horticulture beyond that of any other nation.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

BETWEEN JOSEPH DEACON, Complainant, AND EVAN C. SMITH & AL. Defendants. } On Bill, &c.

It appearing to this Court that the complainant has filed his bill in the above cause, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer, directed to the defendants, hath been regularly issued, returnable to the term of April, A. D. 1829, but that the defendants, Evan C. Smith, Ellwood E. Smith, Charles Smith, John L. Smith, Job Smith, and Harriet Smith, could not be found in this State to be served therewith, and that they have not caused their appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Evan C. Smith, Ellwood E. Smith, and Harriet Smith, reside in the State of Pennsylvania, and that the said Charles Smith, John L. Smith, and Job Smith reside in the Western Country.

It is thereupon, on this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, on motion of VOLNEY B. PALMER, Solicitor of the complainant, by the order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants appear, plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the second Tuesday of July next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just.

And it is further ordered, That this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Evan C. Smith, Ellwood E. Smith, Charles Smith, John L. Smith, Job Smith, and Harriet Smith, by a delivery of a copy thereof to each of them, or be published within the said twenty days in "The New Jersey Mirror," a newspaper printed at Mount Holly, in this State, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week; and also in one of the newspapers printed and published in the City of Philadelphia, and continued therein for four weeks successively, at least once in every week.

A true copy. I. H. WILLIAMSON, C.
JOHN WILSON, Clerk.
April 27, 1829. may 2—4t

Information Wanted.

ON the 19th of April, a man named ABEL LEWIS left his residence in Vincent Township, Chester county, in a state of mental derangement.

He is about 58 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, dark hair, inclining to grey, which he wears tied. He had on a fur hat, new home made cloth roundabout, olive colour; light colored cloth vest; dark brown cloth pantaloons, the left side much smoke to overalls, stockings newly footed, and old shoes.

The friends of humanity are solicited to use him kindly, and forward any certain information respecting him, to his anxious relatives, near Chester Springs, Chester county, Pa.

3mo 2—2t* JONATHAN THOMAS.

DAVID M'CLURE,

Late Principal of the Nautical and Mathematical Academy.

INFORMS the public, that through the frequent solicitation of his friends, to give instruction to youth in the Mathematical Sciences, he has opened an Academy in one of the large and airy rooms of the Session House in Cherry above Fifth street, where will be carefully taught all the branches which constitute a complete English education, with those connected with a Mathematical, Philosophical, and Astronomical course.

The method which will be adopted to communicate instruction, is such as the experience of twenty years suggests. Regular familiar *Lectures*, suited to the capacity of the scholars, *examinations*, and frequent *practical exercises* in all the branches of science, have always been attended with great success, and will still form a prominent part of the system to be pursued, under the fullest conviction that it is the only rational course, which will secure to the pupil a solid attainment of sound science.

Further information will be communicated to parents and others, on application being made at No. 109 Filbert above Eleventh street; at No. 224 Walnut below Second, or at the Academy during the usual school hours.

may 1—3t

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNOR has removed to No. 153 North Fourth street, above Callowhill street, next door to the sign of the Half Moon and Seven Stars.

FOR SALE.

He has on hand, a quantity of Domestic Carpeting, Plaid List Carpet, and common Carpet, of a good quality.

N. B. Customers' Weaving done as usual, upon reasonable terms, at No. 153 North Fourth street, as above.

april 11—tf

D. WIDENER TAILOR

No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third.

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in this city.

☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. march 28—1y

WHITE MERINO SHAWLS.

JUST opened, a large supply of white Merino Shawls, plain, and with neat colored borders, of superior quality.

ALSO, LATELY RECEIVED,

Plain and satin bordered Norwich Shawls.
Silk, Cashmere, plain, and also with neat col'd borders
4-4 and 8-4 plain and embroidered white Crape Shawls.
4, 5 and 6-4 plain white and colored Silk Shawls.
Plain colored and black Canton Camlets,
do. do. do. India Satins.
do. do. Levantines, Florence and Gros de Naples.
Bonnet Levantines, black Modes and Mulinets.
Gros de Indes, Tuse Satin and black Italian Mantuas.
Crape de Lyons, Battiste and Barege.
Nankin and Canton Crapes.
Cambric Ginghams and neat Calicoes.
India Book Muslins and Prints.
Very Sheer Scotch do. and super white Crape.
Fine Demi Cambrics, Cambric Muslins and Dimities.
Also, one case of FRENCH GINGHAMS.
Virginia and Rouen Cassimeres.
Fancy Stripes and Vestings.
Fine Drillings, Sateens and Jeans.
With a complete assortment of Sheetings, Table Linens, and other articles in the furnishing line.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
april 11—3t No. 30 South Second street.

DULL & WHITE'S

COMMISSION & PAPER WARE HOUSE,
No. 4 Dexter street, Philadelphia.

WRITING, PRINTING and WRAPPING PAPERS, of every description, for sale on the most moderate terms. ☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in cash. april 4—3m

REEDS & WIGGINS,

TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have removed from 32 South Fifth street, to No. 20 Arcade, West Avenue, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to share the public patronage; the workmanship they flatter themselves will be inferior to none in the city, as it will be done under their immediate notice.

N. B. An assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings will be constantly kept on hand, and orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on the most reasonable terms. feb. 21—3m

To Tavern Keepers and the Public.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement received, takes the following articles, at very reasonable prices:—*Wine Bitters, Cordials, Calcaya, Essence of Peppermint, &c.* Also, the only kind of *Bitters* manufactured in this city, suitable for making that very pleasant and fashionable drink, *Red Rover*. By several years experience, he has brought those high flavored Bitters to a perfection highly esteemed by most public houses in this city. None are genuine for making Red Rover, except his signature is on the label on the Barrel, Keg, Demijohn, or Bottle. Apply at the Subscriber's Old Establishment, No. 11 Marshall's Court, running from Fourth to Fifth, between Prune and Spruce streets. S. TOBIAS.

Store Keepers, to sell again, allowed a liberal discount. feb. 21—3m

WILLIAM A. SCATTERGOOD,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he still carries on the above business, in all its various branches, at No. 48 North Fourth street.

N. B. Cloaks, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner. april 4—3m

J. S. RUSSELL'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LAMP AND OIL STORE,

REMOVED TO
No. 161 CHESNUT STREET.

may 24—1yr

DRUG & CHEMICAL STORE,

Situate at the N. E. corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand, an assortment of the best Medicine, Chemical Preparations, fresh Vegetable Extracts, &c. &c.

Country Physicians supplied on moderate terms, and a liberal deduction made to wholesale purchasers. The following are amongst the articles now on hand, and warranted genuine:

Emetine,	Extract of Elaterium, Clutterbuck's, dose from 1 to 1 of a grain,
Morphine,	do. Strammonium
Lupuline,	do. Belladona,
Quinine, French,	do. Cicuta,
do. American,	do. Hyoscyamus,
Iodine,	do. Butternut,
Do. Tincture of,	do. Quinine,
Croton Oil, (dose, one drop,)	do. Taraxacum,
Hydriodate of Potash,	do. Colocynth comp
Oxymuriat of do.	do. do. simp.
English Calomel,	do. Opium,
Do. Blue Mass,	do. Gentian, &c. &c.
Oil of Cubebs,	With a quantity of Gum
Do. Valerian,	Elastic Instruments.
Do. Tobacco, &c.	
Chloride of Lime,	

Also, Wilson's Tincture for Gout and Rheumatism.—A great assortment of Patent Medicines neatly put up, and for sale at the above place, by

jan. 31—tf ROBESON MOORE.

C. P. WAYNE,

At the S. W. Corner of Fourth and Market Streets, Philadelphia,

HAS FOR SALE

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of the following goods, which he offers Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable prices—viz:

LOOKING GLASSES,

In every variety of Frame, BRASS ANDIRONS & TONGS & FENDERS, TEA TRAYS, WAITERS & BREAD BASKETS, PLATED TABLE CASTORS & CANDLESTICKS, KNIVES & FORKS, & BRASS CANDLESTICKS, BRITTANIA TEA & COFFEE POTS, BLOCK TIN T & C. do Coffee Mills, Tea Kettles, Boilers, Spoons, Ladles, and a great variety of other goods for HOUSEKEEPERS.

☞ Many of the above Goods have just been received by the late arrivals from Europe, and from the Manufactories in the United States. march 21—2m

SCHOOL BOOKS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and TEACHERS will be supplied with most of the School Books in common use, at auction prices, on application at

S. POTTER'S,
No. 253 Market, opposite Decatur street.
april 4—tf

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 28—tf

FOR SALE CHEAP,

At No. 466 North Second street.

A NUMBER of Gigs, Sulkeys and Dearborns. Also, a fine Bay Horse, perfectly sound and kind, will be disposed of with either of the above articles. jan. 21—tf

REMOVAL.

PETER WAGER, respectfully informs the public that he has removed his Wine and Liquor Establishment from No. 3 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

To No. 173 CHESNUT STREET,
Opposite the State House.

Where he offers for sale a choice supply of fine Wines in wood or in bottles. Also, very superior Brandy and Holland Gin, Old Rum, &c. &c., all of which he will sell at reduced prices, wholesale and by retail.

may 2—1m

STOP THE SCOUNDREL.

YESTERDAY morning a man, about the middle size, genteely dressed, entered the dwelling of the Subscriber, proceeded up stairs, and rifled a desk and some bureaus of part of their contents, consisting of some Money, one silver plain Patent Lever Watch, M. J. Tobias & Co. Liverpool, No. 7230; one do. old-fashioned double cased English Watch, Robinson, Liverpool; one do. French Watch, new; one Lady's Gold Neck Chain, eight feet long, barrel and locket; one pair Gold Earrings; one pair Bracelets, one Diamond Buckle, &c. &c. &c.

Pawnbrokers and others are requested to detain the above articles and the person offering them, for the purpose of detecting roguery and bringing it to punishment. A suitable reward will be given for efficient aid.

PARDON DAVIS,
No. 134 North Eighth street, or 95 North Second st.
may 2—2t

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Common superior eight day Time-pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders from the country particularly attended to.

JOHN C. FARR,
Aug 30—1y No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia.

INDIGESTION.

Dr. Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the Digestive Organs, constituting Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

This medicine is the invention of a physician who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes to society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever. The great success of these pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures, &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine. The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, has the signature of GEORGE SMITH.

For sale in *New York*, by O. & W. Hull, 148 Pearl street, who are agents for the Patentee; O. Hull & Co. 221 Broadway; and J. & A. & W. H. Post, 61 William street. In *Philadelphia*, by Isaac Thompson, Market street, and Burgin, Wood & Pentzell, 20 North Third street. In *Baltimore*, by C. H. & J. S. Keetle, and Boyd & Higgins. In *Washington*, by N. Jewett. In *Alexandria*, by E. Stabler & Son. In *Richmond, Va.* by James M'Kildoe. In *Savannah, Geo.* by Anson Parsons, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States. april 25—3m

REMOVAL.

THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Mail Stage Line, via Concord, Chadsford, Kennett Square, and New London Cross Roads, have removed their Line from the Indian Queen, South Fourth street, to the House of Joseph Taylor, Western Hotel, Market, above Eighth street, from which they will start every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, precisely at 8 o'clock. The passengers will lodge at New London Cross Roads. The Company have provided best rate coaches, good teams, and careful drivers, and flatter themselves that they will meet with a share of public patronage. Conveyances are provided for passengers wishing to past into the country at the following places, to wit:

Gibbon's Tavern, Concord Meeting House, Kennett's Square, New London Cross Roads, Port Deposit, and Bell Air.

Fare through, $6. Way passengers, 4½ cents per mile.
Dec. 6—tf

WILLIAM FARRAN,

Silk, Cotton & Woollen Dyer and Scourer,
No. 42 North Seventh street, 1 door below Arch.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel Dyed and Scoured in the shortest and best manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to at the shortest notice. march 28—tf

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS, PROMPTED by the ADVICE of many kind FRIENDS, and encouraged by the marks of approbation bestowed upon me last Fall, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the approaching election.

If a long period of active and laborious exertion in the War of the Revolution, and such other claims as I may have upon your attention, should procure for me a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity. With great respect, I have the honor to be your Fellow Citizen,

feb. 6—tf GEORGE REIS.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of Military Equipments, of all kinds, suitable for Military Officers, Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Troop and Rifle Volunteer Companies.

Also, Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Apply to

HENRY KORN,
No. 22 North Third street, Philadelphia.
feb. 28—6m

To Carpenters & Bricklayers.

FOR SALE, 30 Ladders. Inquire at Shop No. 50 Stamper's Alley, running from Second to Third streets, between Pine and Lombard streets.
april 4—3m*

REMOVAL.

PETER WRIGHT, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from his old stand, No. 27 to No. 56 North Third street, above Arch, and nearly opposite B. Wade's Hotel, sign of the Golden Swan, where he has opened a large and extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or acceptances, and solicits the continuance of his former customers and country merchants generally. feb. 14—tf

GUM ELASTIC OVER-SHOES.

A SMALL lot of very superior Gum Elastic Over-Shoes, just opened.

Gentlemen's wax calf boots, ... 93 75
Do. copper nailed boots, good, ... 2 50
Youth and boys boots, from ..... 1 75 to 2 25

With a general assortment of Ladies' Kid, Lasting and Morocco shoes and boots—Gentlemen's fine and common shoes, mocasins, &c. &c.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
Nov. 1—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

MRS. CROZET'S,

PIANO FORTE SEMINARY,

No. 191 Lombard street, near Seventh.

MRS. CROZET respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she will teach pupils at her Seminary, at the moderate charge of $6, and when at the pupil's residence, $8.

☞ Satisfactory reference will be given to some of the most respectable families, whose sons and daughters have received her tuition. march 28—3m

MOROCCO

AND FANCY LEATHER STORE OF GEO. WILSON, is removed from No. 35 NORTH THIRD STREET, to No. 32, nearly opposite the former stand, while a new store is being built.

As usual, a general assortment of Morocco, Buck Skins, and Chamois Fancy Leather, parchment, White Leather, &c.

N. B. The stand, No. 35 North Third street, is expected to be reoccupied next May. march 7—tf

WILLIAM H. MOORE,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Tee Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's assurance is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 21—tf

A SITUATION WANTED,

BY a middle aged woman, as housekeeper—good recommendations can be given. Inquire at No. 12 Crown street. Nov. 27—tf

Mary's Vegetable Ointment.

CURES Tetters, Chilblains, Burns, Tumours, Ulcers, Piles, and procures immediate relief in all Cutaneous Diseases. Sold by

Frederick Brown, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut.
H. M. Zollickoffer, N. E. corner of South and Pine.
Daniel Lawe, N. E. corner of Fifth and Spruce.
Dr. Glentworth, N. E. corner of Race and Chester.

☞ The proceeds are solely applied to charitable purposes. april 25—3t

GOOD STAND.

A PERSON who can command a small Capital, may hear of an excellent opportunity of introducing himself into a good business, chiefly Grocery, in a well established stand, where there is no competition, in a flourishing part of the city. Ship Stores constitute a prominent part of the business. The applicant is desirous of associating with a partner, as his Capital is not sufficient to keep pace with the rapid increase of his business. Apply post, through the Post Office, to JAMES LUNDY, No. 441 Market street, Philadelphia. References required and given. april 25—tf

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse,

NO. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.
Jan. 3—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.

REMOVED

From No. 22 S. W. corner of Arch and Fourth streets, to No. 161 South Fourth street, between Market and Chesnut streets.

Mr. Bristow's New System of Writing,

UNIVERSALLY patronized by the principle persons of distinction in London; sanctioned by the approbation of the Universities and all the public institutions.

Mr. Bristow, (late of Regent street, London,) in announcing to his friends, and the public in general, of his *removal*, takes this opportunity most respectfully to offer his sincere thanks for the very flattering and kind encouragement he has experienced, and he hopes by a continued exertion on his part to merit their decided approbation. His plan of instruction is *very different* to what has been heretofore taught, and is calculated to *save most time and expense*—and will, he is *confident* be *generally approved*, when it is *generally known*, in this city, as well as throughout the United States. Mr. Bristow will *positively engage*, wherever he goes, to make any Lady or Gentleman a *good writer in* eight lessons, let the present hand be ever so *defective*, as his specimens will *fully* exemplify.

The classes are limited to six—Ladies and Gentlemen are at liberty to form their own classes, (at his establishment, or at their own residence,) they commence at six o'clock in the morning, and continue through the day. During the time of instruction, either in the Ladies or Gentlemen's classes, no strangers are admitted. The accommodations are pleasant. As to his capability of instructing in the aforesaid line, Mr. B. can produce the most unequivocal references from the principal merchants and families in this city, whom he has had, and still has the honour of imparting the system of writing to.

Terms are within the circumstances of all—every information may be obtained on application at the Office, No. 161 South Fourth street, between Market and Chesnut street.

Evening classes are formed from the hours of seven 'til ten. april 10—tf

JOSEPH & THOMAS WOOD & CO.

No. 65 Market street,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of Merchants in their present assortment of Staple and Fancy Silks, Laces, Bobbinets, &c. as in addition to their former supply, they have received by the latest arrivals, a large assortment, among which are the following, viz:

Italian Lustrings, jet and blue-black,
French black Lutestrings, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Lustering black Gauzes,
Grenadine and Gauze Scarfs and Hdkfs.
Gros de Nap Hdkfs.
Lace Hdkfs and Rebands,
Palmerine and Ballinet, for Dresses,
Black Silk Serge and Levantines,
Silk Velvets, superior black and assorted,
French Crapes, black, white and assorted,
Aerophine do. do. do.
Elastic Garters,
Double Florences, black, white and assorted,
Silk Gloves, do. do. do.
Silk Hose and Half Hose, black and white,
Hoskin Gloves, Men's, Boudard's make,
Do. Women's, white and assorted,
Black Mode, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Swiss Muslins